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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

President Advocates Haste

Labor's Search for Justice

Capital in French Dock

¶ **President Roosevelt's** rallying cry for support in whipping the Supreme Court judiciary into submission to New Deal objectives is stated in four words: "We must act—now!" The theme of hurry and push and expediency runs through his "victory dinner" speech like a Wagnerian motif. People ill-nourished and ill-housed, debt-burdened farmers, insufficiently paid workers, child labor conditions, labor unrest, floods, dust storms—such pressing problems are set forth as exhibits for the plaintiff in the case against the Supreme Court's reluctance to hurry the nation into a series of relief experiments.

¶ **Mr. Roosevelt** cites decisions of the august body which are obstructive to the new social program; he reiterates the belief that his election constituted a mandate from the people to pursue such legislation; he declares that he wishes to leave a safe democracy in the hands of his successor. "We must act—now!" he insists.

¶ **It's a compelling theme.** Most Americans are willing to act now—and all the time—to lift the burden of the oppressed. Those who do not see eye to eye with the President, however, are insisting that we should pause before we act to measure the width of our compassion, lest temporary relief be purchased at the expense of permanent good. However, the President's theme is ambidextrously applicable. When the way is clear—act; in fact, act to clear the way. But acting on wrong methods results in reactions detrimental to all. Acting with wisdom is better than acting with speed.

¶ **Recent C. I. O. victories** in the automotive and steel industries have stirred William Green of the A. F. of L. to action. The president of the older labor organization sends out warnings to affiliates that the A. F. of L. does not tolerate expansion of its forces to countenance efforts of a rival organization. The notice is construed as a warning that the A. F. of L. is prepared to clash with the C. I. O. over the latter's objective of a general industrial union in contradistinction to affiliated crafts unions.

¶ **Labor organizations,** seeking sole powers, ostensibly to reach a common goal, appears to labor hard for that which is not bread. But the display of strength may have a result in industry similar to that witnessed in Germany following Britain's "belligerent peace" move. Management may be more inclined to conciliate after watching a parade of union forces. Upheavals in the field of labor and management emphasize the need of mankind to learn that justice is more potent than capital, more stable than organizations.

¶ **Capitalism is in** the prisoner's dock in France today, for Socialist Premier Leon Blum indicates that, unless capitalism achieves financial stabilization for France, it proves itself a failure. Some unhappy results following the devaluation of the franc, recent costly industrial changes, and a budget which refuses to balance, places the French treasury in a difficult situation. Remedial proposals include freer movements of gold and foreign exchange and the lifting of financial restraint to induce timid capital to return to Paris. Many other proposals are brought into the discussions. The general tendency, however, is toward a reconciliation of capital and labor, a partial abandonment of extravagant socialistic experiments. France seems desirous of finding its way out through orthodox economies. In the long run France, wherever its sympathies may lie, usually finds itself on a practical path.

¶ **The Monitor learns** that diplomatic exchanges are afoot between London and Brussels looking toward a new British-Belgium front against invasion of the little buffer state. Belgium is concerned lest the Franco-Soviet Pact may involve France in some future war between Fascism and Communism. Germany is concerned since Premier van Zeeland sees that both Berlin and Paris are kept aware of the conversations. Hopes of eastward Reich expansion depend largely on a feeling of security over her westward neighbors. Perhaps this may influence German Ambassador von Ribbentrop to reopen the Locarno question in London next week. British sentiment, however, is apparently in favor of a general settlement, rather than isolated agreements. The European checkerboard finds Germany in a position to make the next move.

¶ **Modern social security** legislation pursued by federal and state governments is sometimes inclined to treat the effect rather than the cause, according to Dr. Edward B. Dunford, Anti-Saloon League attorney, speaking at an organization convention at St. Petersburg. A basic cause of certain social problems, he avers, is intemperance, and yet much of the existing liquor legislation is inimical to temperance. Rather than amelioration of the drunkard's lot by a society which encourages drinking, he thinks it more logical for governments to discourage drinking.

Lewis Unions Claim 2,000,000 Members

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 5

John L. Lewis' industrial unionists claim 2,000,000 members today, half a year after organized labor's family split into two factions personified by Mr. Lewis and William Green.

Last September, Mr. Green's American Federation of Labor suspended Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers and nine unions affiliated in the Committee for Industrial Organization. The 10 suspended units then claimed a membership around 1,000,000.

Today, with peace restored after a strike in General Motors plants and organized labor recognized by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, the Lewis adherents contended industrial unionism had added another million. They compared it with an A. F. of L. membership claim of about 2,750,000 without counting the suspended unions.

Lehman Backs Bill For 48-Hour Week For Hotel Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5—Recommendations by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for legislation to aid women and girls employed in hotel and restaurant services by banning night work and fixing a standard eight-hour day or 48-hour week was before the New York State Legislature today in the form of a special message urging improving conditions of employment.

Irwin Steingut, Democratic leader in the Assembly, and John J. Dunnigan, Senate Democratic leader, offered bills carrying out the Governor's recommendations, which were said to have been agreed upon by labor groups, the New York State Department of Labor and organizations of hotel owners.

"The proposed amendments will assure to men and women employees in hotels and restaurants one day of rest in seven," Governor Lehman said in his message. "Hotel employees will be brought under the labor law for the first time, as will restaurant employees in the smaller cities.

"Boys between 16 and 18 years of age who are employed in hotels and restaurants will also have a 48-hour week, and the same other provisions now applicable to boys in factories and stores."

Governor Lehman urged that an exception be made in the case of seasonal or resort hotels and restaurants and for such establishments located in villages and small cities.

"For the first time, girls up to 21 years of age will be prohibited from working at night in hotels and in restaurants throughout the State," he continued. "Heretofore, night work has been prohibited for all women workers in restaurants, but this prohibition has applied only in cities of over 50,000 population. The restaurant provision will be changed to conform to that for hotels."

Women restaurant workers in cities of more than 50,000 now have a nine-hour day and a 54-hour week by law, it was said.

Company Union Seeks to Halt C.I.O. Advances

Green's Aid Asked in Steel Industry—Prices Are Increased

Settlements Gain

Labor developments in various parts to the United States today:

A defense committee of company union officials of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation today appealed to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, for aid in checking the onrush of the C. I. O. organization drive in that industry. They asked Mr. Green for his advice on reorganizing the company union system so as to retain its appeal to the worker, and avert a stampede into the John L. Lewis industrial union camp.

Mr. Green sent out orders to federation locals to resist the C. I. O. at every step. In New York, John J. Mara, president of the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, immediately announced that in his industry, "we will fight fire with fire," and will "take whatever steps are necessary to keep these outlaw unions from encroaching on our territory."

Meanwhile the C. I. O. organizers confidently opened their drive to take over company and American Federation of Labor unions, preparatory to laying siege to the open-shop policy. Philip Murray, C. I. O. official who negotiated the Carnegie-Illinois agreement, said: "The independent steel companies may balk a little, . . . but they will come around just as soon as we get the men signed up. When we do that, we are going to have a universal agreement throughout the steel industry."

Much of the cost of increased steel wages will be levied on the pocketbook of the consumer beginning April 1. On that date, advances of $3 to $8 a ton in steel prices will be put into effect by the United States Steel Corporation, according to announcement last night. And the trade journal Iron Age anticipates that the rest of the steel industry will follow suit.

Newly won wage increases were frankly admitted to be a "compelling factor" in the rise of prices by William A. Irvin, corporation president, but a 32 per cent rise in the price of scrap iron in the last year, together with stiff increases in the prices of other metals, contributed.

At Detroit, Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, announced that the union would present an ultimatum to Chrysler officials this afternoon, insisting on an immediate answer to its demand for sole bargaining rights for all Chrysler workers.

Another 10,000 workers went on strike in scattered communities, bringing the total engaged in labor disputes to approximately 50,000, the Associated Press reports. But settlements are hourly recorded, two of them reopening auto parts plants yesterday. At Akron, 10,000 rubber workers at the Firestone plant awaited a report from conferees.

Other developments in labor and industry: Page 6.

Labor: The Strike Issue

Solution for Disputes in Industry Is Seen in Uniform Action

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—In the spring of 1936 a new labor technique was tried by the dissatisfied industrial workmen of France. They sat down at their jobs, first by hundreds and then by thousands. They refused to be driven out to make way for strikebreakers. By summer, a wave of sit-down strikes had spread over France and presented the new Socialist Government of Premier Léon Blum one of the most ticklish problems ever dumped in the lap of any government.

Those strikes meant one of two things for France. Either forcible eviction, bloodshed and probably revolution, or a new order in labor relations.

Today sit-down strikes are illegal in France. Even sudden strikes are forbidden. In fact, no strike at all may be called unless conciliation and arbitration have first been attempted and failed.

Guarantees for Labor

In return for the loss of this freedom to strike French workers have been guaranteed by the government:

The 40-hour week.
Collective bargaining contracts.
Damages for unfair discharges.
Vacations with pay.
Government-controlled arbitration machinery.
Minimum wages depending on trade and geographical regions.
The unquestionable legal right to organize.

In late December the newly formed United Automobile Workers of America emulated their French colleagues in labor and sat down in several key plants of mighty General Motors, largest company in the great American automobile industry which had so far successfully resisted any attempt at union organization.

At one time during the progress of that strike Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, refused to admit that the sit-down technique was illegal. She had just experienced an unsuccessful conference with Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, and was unquestionably excited. But with this exception no person in official position has attempted to deny the illegality of the new labor weapon.

Problem for Murphy

Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, in whose state most General Motors plants are located, faced much the same predicament which confronted the Government of France last summer. He approached the problem in the sam mood. He refused to permit the evacuation of the strikers by force, preventing industrial warfare and bloodshed. He negotiated an agreement founded on labor's right of collective bargaining.

But Governor Murphy's settlement of the General Motors strike did not

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Issues Before America

As guide and interpreter to the debates and actions of the United States Government in the critical weeks and months ahead, The Christian Science Monitor offers a series of 12 articles on the outstanding issues, prepared by the authoritative writers of its Washington News Bureau, of which this is the fifth.

Blum Lifts Gold Ban To Revive Franc

French Government to Launch Internal Loan to Aid Stabilization

Pegging Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 5—A big internal loan for the purpose of guaranteeing the franc against further depreciation will be launched Monday, after the Government has given absolute assurances of economic stabilization if the country does its part.

Premier Léon Blum will address France by radio tomorrow, and on Sunday President Lebrun will take the unusual course of making an appeal by radio in a great effort to save French finances from collapse.

It was urgent that a decision be reached in today's ministerial council, for the confidence of the country has been shaken by recent experiments which have alienated capital both large and small.

Liberalism Promised

M. Blum himself explained that there would not be control of exchanges, but on the contrary, reversion to financial liberalism, and the tri-partite accord of Sept. 22 would remain the basis of monetary action.

Banks would after Monday be free to negotiate gold without demanding the identity of the seller, thus rescinding measures of coercion which have failed.

A committee is established for the direction of the equalization fund, the purpose of which would also be to secure commerce, to stabilize prices and to survey the market of "rentes." This committee is composed of Charles Rist, famous financier, acting as adviser to the Government; Emile Labeyrie, head of the Bank of France; Paul Boudouin and Jacques Rueff, widely known as financial experts.

To Reduce Costs

Optimistic as regards the budgetary deficit, Premier Blum further proclaimed that there would be no further expenditure, no additional credits, no more appeals to Parliament. Prices had already risen to legitimate levels, and should stay there. Treasury needs would be vigorously reduced by at least 6,000,000,000 francs, and as 8,000,000,000 have already been absorbed it is calculated that new methods will bring the Treasury needs within the capacity of the lending power of the populace. With these promises, every French man will be expected to do his duty to save the country.

Capitalism is now to have its last chance in France, is the attitude taken by Premier Blum in the face of the financial crisis.

Meanwhile, a return to liberalism in finances is decided upon to stop sensational rumors quickly denied by the Government regarding drastic measures to be taken immediately. These were a prelude to the ministerial council today.

Treasury in Bad Way

It has been realized in well-informed quarters for some time that the failure of devaluation of the franc, accompanied by costly industrial changes, and a completely unbalanced budget, has placed the Treasury in a difficult situation. Contradictory proposals varying from resignation of the Cabinet to

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

French in swift moves to stabilize franc: Page 6.

French Bank Head

International

Emile Labeyrie

Head of the Bank of France, Member of New Equalization Board

County Law Group In New York Votes Down Court Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—The New York County Lawyers Association is on record today as opposed to President Roosevelt's proposal to reorganize the personnel of the United States Judiciary, adopting a resolution condemning the program after a stirring debate and by the relatively close vote of 358 to 265 last night.

Introduced by Judge Samuel Seabury, chairman of a special committee of the association, the resolution says, in part, that the "New York County Lawyers Association is opposed to the enactment of the bill . . . which, if enacted, will impair the independence of the federal courts."

"Be it further resolved," it continues, "that the enactment of such a bill would furnish a dangerous precedent . . . for ignoring the fundamental principle of American government, namely, that the courts, and particularly the federal courts, which determine controversies between the Government and its citizens, shall not in their administration of justice be subject to the will of the Executive or of the Congress."

Charles E. Hughes Jr., son of the Chief Justice of the United States, is president of the association, but did not preside at the meeting, "for delicate reasons." His place was filled by Charles J. Shearn, first vice-president.

The vote was taken after a two-hour debate which attracted an attendance of 600 members. Interest in the discussion reached such a high pitch that the main hall of the association's headquarters overflowed and amplifiers had to be set up in the corridors outside.

Prior to the debate, the resolution was adopted by the association's board of directors by a vote of 20 to 1. In the case of the special committee under Judge Seabury, which included Thomas D. Thacher, formerly United States Solicitor-General, a dissenting voice came from S. John Block, frequently a Socialist candidate for judicial office here.

Six speakers arrayed themselves upon each side of the question, and although the discussion began quietly, the debate had not progressed far before there was a show of feeling. Hisses and outcries marked the discussion at intervals.

President Says Quick Action Is Vital to Plans

Implies There Is No Time to Wait for Changes in Constitution

Fears for Program

Tells Victory Dinner and Air Audience Three Horses Do Not Pull Together

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5 — A Washington impressed by the objectives set forth by President Roosevelt in his speech last night, but still displaying the same division over his methods, was today trying to see the next step in the Supreme Court crisis.

Comments on the speeches ranged along inevitable lines. But opponents of the court plan were notably respectful toward the force and power of the presidential initiative. Senator Edward R. Burke (D), of Nebraska, one of the leaders against the plan, said:

"I commend the President for his eloquent statement of the splendid objectives he has in mind. I utterly condemn the method by which he proposes to reach that goal. Unless it is checked by an aroused public, his program will result in a serious setback in the march of democracy."

President Roosevelt himself told his press conference that telegrams were coming in at the ratio of seven to one in favor of his program.

The considered view here is that the speech changed few if any votes in the Senate, although it and the drive it inaugurated may prevent the opponents—now having some 42 votes—from getting the last immensely difficult six or seven votes.

Most important aspect is the effect of the speech on mass opinion. This address laid the groundwork for next Tuesday's fireside message; last night's speech outlined objectives and the factors blocking the President's legislative program; the fireside talk is expected to explain why the President discarded other alternatives and chose his court enlargement plan.

President Urges Haste

The President's attack by implication on the Supreme Court exceeding in length and emphasis those of Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, or Theodore Roosevelt, President Roosevelt last night insisted that "economic freedom" cannot wait for what he calls "laborious change."

His aggressive address, given at the $100 - a - plate Democratic victory dinner here, and broadcast to the nation, was the first public stage in a drive by the President for his Supreme Court program which he announced he would follow-through as often "as may be necessary."

The Chief Executive set forth the program of farm relief, of industrial aid, of child labor elimination, of labor strife settlement, of protection against drought and flood, which he declared to be of immediate urgency if Democracy is to be made to work in the United States.

The threat of an overthrow of the present democratic form of government, he said, would be the penalty for failure to meet national problems. "Time is of the essence," he said. "Social forces are gathering headway with ever-accelerating speed. Economic freedom for the wage earner and the farmer and the small business man will not wait, like emancipation, for 40 years. It will not wait for four years. It will not wait at all."

Horses Not Pulling Together

But the three horses of the American team are not pulling together, he said. Without referring by name to the Supreme Court a single time, but by constant indirect reference, he declared that the judicial attitude was blocking imperatively needed action.

"I defy anyone," he said, "to read the majority opinion invalidating the AAA and tell us what we can do for agriculture in this session of the Congress with any reasonable certainty that what we do will not be nullified as unconstitutional."

Then he told of invalidation of NRA, although that was by unanimous vote of the court.

In the victory dinners held up and down America last night, much the same Supreme Court keynote was struck early and often. There were some dissident notes from objectors, but at Raleigh, N. C., where opposition Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland was the speaker, the organizers of the dinner were so displeased at his lukewarm remarks that they have set about organizing a second dinner.

At Miami, W. Forbes Morgan, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, said the court plan "restores the original balance between the legislative, the judicial, and the executive branches." He said:

Thinks Plan Too Mild

"I am heartily sick at the sneering tactics employed by certain newspapers, corporation lawyers, and other individuals." He stressed the "mildness" of the plan.

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, at Newark, said:

"When that change is made, the obstructed purpose of the people of the United States in three overwhelming elections will be realized."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Full text of President's speech: Page 4.

Labor in Canada: C. I. O. Success In U. S. Proves Spur

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Encouraged by the recent successes in the United States, trade unionists in Canada have redoubled their efforts to organize the Dominion's industrial workers and at several points along the labor front the unions have used their ultimate and strongest weapon—the strike—in efforts to win concessions from their employers.

Labor has been reading the newspapers. It now believes that business is on the road back and it is demanding a larger share in the increased profits by having wage-scales, battered low during the depression years, raised to the old level. The strikes in the United States, notably the sit-down of the auto-workers at Flint, which secured higher wages and shorter hours, have undoubtedly provided the inspiration for the militant attitude along the Canadian labor front today.

A few walkouts have been amicably settled, in most cases to the advantage of the strikers, several are now in progress and over the nation's two great transcontinental, transportation systems—the publicly-owned Canadian National Rail-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Canadian Premier To Stay Overnight At White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—Tonight at tea-time the Prime Minister of Canada, W. L. Mackenzie King—possibly the second ranking political leader of the Empire—steps into the White House for a long evening of peace discussions with President Roosevelt.

They are dining entirely alone, these two world statesmen, and then sitting on the famous White House sofa until they have talked things out or get too sleepy to talk further.

President Roosevelt today indicated that the talks would definitely consider world problems, and by implication he barred out such detailed matters as the St. Lawrence seaway or transatlantic aviation service.

Refers to Buenos Aires

The Chief Executive plainly indicated—by a reference to the Buenos Aires conference—that world peace plans, programs, menaces, and opportunities are to be the agenda. But of course the President would not say definitely what he intends to put up to the Prime Minister. That would be giving the "game" away—disclosing to a publicity-avid world what plans may now need to be in the confidential stage.

Prime Minister King indicated that he would be prepared to discuss any subjects the President raises. He pointed out that in a little over a month he would be leaving for London to participate in the coronation conference. He expected the Canadian Parliament to adjourn early in April, after which he would sail promptly for Europe.

The affable Canadian was much more talkative but no more informative than on his last previous visit to Washington. At that time he said he was here on just a little vacation trip—absolutely nothing important. A few days later, the highly significant Canadian trade agreement was signed. Mr. King had a rueful twinkle in his eye as he greeted correspondents today and recalled this incident, but he insisted he had no idea the trade agreement would move so swiftly.

An indication of the seriousness with which the American Government takes Mr. King's visit at this time is seen by the fact that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, met the visitor at the station, accompanied by the President's secretary and military aides, together with a number of State Department officials.

The Prime Minister expects to stay in Washington until early next week, although he will be a White House guest only until tomorrow morning.

The President and the Premier are congenial friends, having met and got on extremely well and fruitfully on several prior occasions. The Liberal objectives of Mr. King in the domestic field are not unlike those of President Roosevelt, but his views on foreign affairs are even more importantly kindred, conditioned by British Empire ties.

Both War on War

Canadian national defense is to a great degree dependent upon the United States. Both countries are anxious to remain out of overseas war. Both Executives realize that the best way to keep out of war is to help prevent war.

The results of the Buenos Aires conference were so broad and general that President Roosevelt may wish to forward his peace plans more in the channel of the English-speaking nations and "Sterlingarea."

Already the President has made his approach to the British Cabinet through Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade. But Mr. Runciman was a particularly cautious emissary, interested chiefly in trade.

Economics in the News

The Steel Agreement—Labor Breaches Big Steel After 36 Years of Hostility—A Historic Event

By H. B. E.

In the long run history of the United States the breaching of the United States Steel Corporation by labor unionism may well prove as historic an event as the re-election of President Roosevelt. The two events are, of course, connected. For the labor movement got its greatest impetus from Mr. Roosevelt. The danger was that in his second term he might merely sharpen the industrial conflict between the syndicalist genie and employer bourbonism. Lookers-on saw the issue even clearer than the participants. In the British Economic Journal, I find a review of American labor conditions in which a British economist comes to this conclusion:

"Professor Perlman and Dr. Taft make it clear that the fate of unionism will be decided, in the future as in the past, in the steel industry. What happens there may not only determine the place that Franklin Roosevelt will occupy in history. . . ."

The United States Steel Corporation was the citadel of anti-unionism. Formed 36 years ago, it inherited a tradition of violence, the worst outbreak of which occurred at Homestead, Pennsylvania, in 1892. The Homestead works were then owned by the Carnegie Steel Company. Resisting the attempt of the company to run the works with non-union labor, the strikers armed themselves with firearms, including a 10-pound cannon, and beat back a Pinkerton force who were trying to land from the Ohio river. The battle occupied a whole day, and there were many casualties.

Within a decade this company and many others were merged in the giant United States Steel Corporation. The merger was the triumph of one man, J. P. Morgan; but to Judge Gary belongs the credit for managing the mammoth undertaking. He took over some bargaining agreements between the men and the constituent companies, but by 1909 had removed the last remnants of unionism from "Big Steel."

Attempts to change this attitude beat against a solid and powerful rock. "We do not confer, negotiate with, or combat labor unions as such," said Judge Gary, from the lofty eminence of 71 Broadway. United States Steel under the Judge built up a reputation, as a union breaker. So rigid was its anti-unionist policy that it extended even to its customers. In various ways, it has been charged, United States Steel discriminated against customers who recognized labor unions.

At last the unionists declared a kind of war of terror against the company and society as well. Dynamite in small charges was built into steel structures put up with non-union labor. The object of the maneuver was merely to twist and warp the towering frames so that they would have to be torn down. But you cannot play with dynamite, and a series of bombings occurred, culminating in the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building in 1911. For this exploit the McNamara brothers and others were indicted.

As a result of such tactics, labor lost public support and United States Steel profited from its discomfiture. They were again victors in the great strike of 1919. It is of interest to compare working conditions then with the working conditions laid down in the new agreement. Fifty per cent of the steel laborers worked a 72-hour week, and every two weeks many of them worked a straight 24-hour stretch when the shift changed—now they are on a 40-hour week.

If anything, the corporation's anti-unionism intensified with the years.

During an NRA conference on the steel code the steel company's officials solemnly marched out of the room when William Green appeared, lest their presence be interpreted as recognition of the American Federation of Labor. Then John L. Lewis arose with his dissident Committee for Industrial Organization. But till this week there had seemed to be no softening in "Big Steel's" inflexibility. On record was one of the most brilliant indictments of a corporation's labor policy ever penned. It appeared six months or so ago in the magazine Fortune. Said the magazine:

"Its present management, aware to varying degrees that time has made the manufacturing techniques and the sales methods of Judge Gary's day either obsolete or obsolescent, looks at the labor policy as it was conceived in the early 1900's and says in effect: 'Solved—no further problems.'"

Mr. Lewis himself called the corporation "the crouching lion," and the public at large were girding themselves for a titanic struggle which would have made the General Motors dispute look puny.

Now there is nothing hard-hearted in the approach of the United States Steel Corporation toward labor. Myron Taylor, chairman of the board, is a Quaker, a man imbued with a charitable outlook. His colleagues on the board of directors are far removed from the radical picture of jungle men. They simply believed that they could run this vast enterprise paternalistically. To them union leaders were all "outside agitators"; that is, outside the family.

There has been a significant change in this "mental climate." How much is due to President Roosevelt, John L. Lewis and the C. I. O. and to Mr. Taylor's own resiliency, it is needless to go into. The result is the thing.

Federal Cash to Help Move Families From Flood Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5 — Federal credit facilities have been opened to cities and towns along the recently flooded Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to move families to new homes where they will not be forced out periodically by high water.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration and the Works Progress Administration will co-operate in financing such resettlement projects on liberal terms.

Portsmouth, Ohio, was the first city to ask for aid in transferring residents from lowlands that are inundated regularly every year or two. Others are expected to follow suit.

Under the plan, the cities would take the initiative in condemning low-lying sections and turning them into parks or other municipal property. The owners would receive condemnation payment chiefly in the form of land in a higher part of the city. The RFC would lend them money to build at 4 per cent to be amortized over 20 years. WPA workers would build streets and sewers for the new homes.

Announcing the rules governing federal aid for this purpose, Jesse Jones, RFC chairman, explained:

"The RFC Mortgage Company will lend the home owners up to 80 per cent of the cost of new homes built upon high land, at 4 per cent, amortized over a period of 20 years," Mr. Jones said. "The Federal Housing Administration will insure these loans. Works Progress Administration will assist the towns and cities in opening, grading and improving streets, providing sewage, drainage, and other facilities required of the cities, when the project can be carried out with relief labor, and to some extent will assist the cities in the purchase of material for these purposes.

"In order to obtain these favorable terms, it will be necessary for the home owner to show ability to meet the required but reasonable monthly payments. Where practicable, the Civilian Conservation Corps will be asked to do some of the work.

"Cities and towns in those states which have effected housing authority legislation for low cost and low rent housing will be eligible to borrow under this program, and loans to such authorities will be available.

"To the owners of rent properties in these flood districts who wish to co-operate in the movement by transferring their investments to rent properties not subject to overflow loans will be financed up to 70 per cent of the cost of the new homes, provided they are rented at reasonable rates. This will also apply to investors who wish to organize non-profit or limited-profit organizations for the construction of new homes to rent.

"Rent properties will be financed only for low-cost housing and tenants of limited income."

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President Has More Leeway Under House Neutrality Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—With the Pittman neutrality bill, ending America's 150 years old freedom-of-the-seas doctrine, overwhelmingly passed by the Senate, the next stage is action by the House. Here the companion bill of Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D) of Tennessee, chairman of the foreign Affairs Committee is different in a number of respects from the Senate bill.

The McReynolds bill will be taken up next week, and is expected to be passed essentially in its present form. The chief difference between them is the greater flexibility and discretion left to the President in the House measure. This will be seen in a comparison of the two bills, when their main points are placed side by side.

Pittman and McReynolds Bills Compared

Pittman Bill	McReynolds Bill
1. Ban on export of munitions to all belligerents or factions in civil strife.	1. Same.
2. Rigid definition of such munitions as those in list of executive order of last April 10.	2. List not specified, gives greater flexibility.
3. Ban upon any U. S. ship taking munitions to any belligerent.	3. Same.
4. Presidential discretion to list additional materials which U. S. ships might be banned from carrying.	4. Same.
5. Automatic ban on all materials until all interest has been transferred to foreign purchaser by owners of cargo.	5. This requirement shall be invoked only when President so decides. Greater discretion.
6. Waiver, similar to above, on future claims against Government by owners of vessels, as well as owners of cargo.	6. Not included.
7. Ban on loans and credits to all belligerents.	7. Same. Also a ban on solicitation of contributions by belligerents.
8. Presidential authority to close United States ports as supply stations to belligerent vessels.	8. Same.
9. Ban (with exceptions) on United States citizens traveling on vessels or airships of belligerents.	9. This requirement is left to President's discretion. Aircraft not included.
10. Ban on arming of American merchant vessels.	10. Not included.
11. Law does not apply to American republic fighting non-American state, if republic is not cooperating with a non-American state.	11. Same.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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New Spring
STETSON HATS
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Haynes
1502 Main St., Springfield

Sale of the Year in
NO MEND SILK HOSIERY
79c
3 pairs $2.35
Regularly $1.00 a pair
Our 63d Anniversary Sale is the occasion for this tremendous saving on one of the best selling year-round qualities in our stock. No Mends have been approved by the Better Fabrics Testing Bureau for wearability. Chiffon and service weights in the new lighter shades for Spring. Sizes 8½ to 10½. Don't miss this sale opportunity to save on at least half a dozen pairs.
Mail and Phone Orders Filled If Received by Saturday, March 6th
Forbes & Wallace Inc.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"Linen Lady" BLOUSES
as seen in Vogue
$2
MORE irresistible than ever, the new Spring, 1937, "Linen Lady" Blouses. Tailored or feminine models of an imported handkerchief linen with the exclusive Gardette feature . . . the sewed-in underarm shields that reinforce and protect your blouses. Six smart styles. These lovely shades . . . maize, aqua, French blue, dusty pink, gray, red, Kelly green, brown, navy, peach, rust, wine, white and black. Sizes 32 to 44.
Blouse Shop—Second Floor
STEIGER'S
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Many Benefits Cited As Norris Dam Ends First Year's Service

NORRIS, Tenn., March 4 (AP)—Norris Dam, $37,000,000 structure of the Tennessee Valley Authority, ended a year's service today with a record of leveling flood crests, aiding navigation and generating electric power.

Within a month after President Roosevelt in Washington last March gave the signal which closed the flood gates of the 250 foot high concrete giant, the dam and the 34,000 acre reservoir it created was credited with preventing a serious flood at Chattanooga.

TVA engineers estimated that waters held back would have raised the Tennessee river at Chattanooga from a 37.1-foot stage to 41 feet, flooding 1000 acres of urban property.

In June the dam's waters were released to maintain navigation on the drought-shrunk Tennessee river.

On Aug. 1 two 66,000-horsepower generators were placed in operation, and the electricity thus generated was distributed to valley points.

In January of this year, when 13 inches of rain fell in the upper Tennessee basin and flood waters swept down the Ohio river, into which the Tennessee empties, the dam was kept closed, and the lake behind it rose more than 40 feet. During January alone 1,250,000 acre-feet of water was stored.

TVA engineers said storing of this water materially reduced the flow into the swollen Ohio.

New Spring
STETSON HATS
are ready!
Ware Pratt Co.
Main Street at Pearl, Worcester

For Satisfactory Shopping . . . in Worcester (Mass.) . . . it's
Denholm & McKay Company
Famous for Fashions . . . for Quality . . . for Fair Prices

Balloons to Hoist Cage Over London If Planes Attack

LONDON, March 5 (AP)—The British air force disclosed its plan today to defend London from air attack by a cage of steel cables in asking Parliament for appropriations that would boost the total 1937 cost of Britain's war machine to £258,039,000. The Air Ministry announced that its expense estimates for the current year would reach £82,500,000, or almost double the amount asked for last year.

The Royal Air Force, Viscount Swinton, Secretary of State for Air, announced, would be increased to 70,000 officers and men with a first-line strength of 1750 aircraft, organized in 124 squadrons.

Ten special units of an auxiliary air force would be created, he declared, to operate a balloon barrage for the defense of London from the air.

Network of Steel Cables

Huge fleets of balloons, he explained, would be sent into the air at the first alarm of a hostile raid to drop a network of cables that would cage in the city and ensnare any enemy plane that tried to dash through.

The air force personnel as planned for 1937, the Air Minister said, means an increase of 20,000 men. By April 1, he told the House of Commons, the Royal Air Force will number 100 squadrons stationed at home, 20 squadrons serving with the air arm of the fleet, and 26 squadrons in the dominions beyond the seas.

The work of organizing the metropolitan air force, Lord Swinton said, was well advanced with orders for the balloons necessary to lay the cage over London already placed and some deliveries received.

New Airdromes in Use

Six factories for the manufacture of airplane engines will be completed within a few months, he said.

Thirteen new airdromes are already in use, five civil airdromes have been converted to R. A. F. use, work is under way for 26 additional sites and more will be acquired durig the year, the Air Minister explained, outlining the bases from which Britain's augmented army in the air will function.

A subsidy of $90,000 for Imperial Airways was asked for the projected Bermuda-to-New York service, which he said he hoped would be inaugurated in conjunction with Pan American Airways by April.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 362 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publications. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New Haven-Waterbury—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:05 a. m., WIXBS, 1530kc.
New London—Daily, 11 a. m. and 4:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Week days, 1:45 and 5 p. m., WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XK, (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 4 p. m., WORL, 920kc
New Bedford—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:15 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 4 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 2:45 p. m., WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Week days, 10 a. m.; afternoons, 15-minute period, no regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m., and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc
St. Albans—Week days, between 11 and 12 noon, WQDM, 1370kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave
Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 1:45 and 5 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Canada
Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Pardon for Mooney Urged By California Committee

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 5 (AP)—The Assembly Rules Committee voted March 3 to recommend passage by the lower house of a resolution granting a full pardon to Tom Mooney, convicted of the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day parade bombing. He is serving a life sentence in San Quentin.

The vote of the committee was 4 to 2, with one absent.

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The Tom Mooney defense committee of this city asked President Roosevelt yesterday to help vindicate Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, of the San Francisco 1916 Preparedness Day parade explosion.

Georgia Chain Gang On 44-Hour Work Week

MACON, Ga., March 5 (AP)—The 44-hour work week was established yesterday for the Bibb County chain gang. Convicts who formerly worked on highways from sunup to sundown six days a week went on a time clock basis.

J. B. Neighbors, member of the county board of commissioners and a railway claim agent, sponsored the program for the 125 inmates of the stockade. The gang is one of many details in Georgia to which state and county prisoners are assigned.

Motion Picture Winners

Paul Muni
Carries Off Academy Trophy as Actor

Luise Rainer
Honored for Role in "The Great Ziegfeld"

Hollywood Academy Honors Artists on Scene and Off

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 5 (AP)—Golden statuettes, the Academy awards for motion picture greatness, were proud possessions today of Paul Muni, stage and screen veteran, and Luise Rainer, comparative newcomer from Vienna. The two highest honors of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences were presented at a gala affair last night attended by the film colony.

Mr. Muni's performance in the title role of "The Story of Louis Pasteur," was adjudged the best work done by a motion picture actor in 1936.

Miss Rainer, as glamorous Anna Held in "The Great Ziegfeld," won the prize for actresses.

Critics generally believed Spencer Tracy as the priest in "San Francisco" ran Mr. Muni the closest race. The other three nominations for best actor were Gary Cooper ("Mr. Deeds Goes to Town"), Walter Huston ("Dodsworth") and William Powell, ("My Man Godfrey").

Pitted against Miss Rainer were Irene Dunn in "Theodora Goes Wild," Gladys George in "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," Carole Lombard in "My Man Godfrey," and Norma Shearer in "Romeo and Juliet."

Frank Capra, whose work is characterized by deft lightness and slightly mad whimsey, won the award for direction for the second consecutive year, with his comedy hit, "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." He scored the previous year with "It Happened One Night."

It was generally felt that it would have been no mistake, either, to give the prize to W. S. "One-Take" Van Dyke for his direction of "San Francisco."

The production award of merit for "The Great Ziegfeld" aroused, perhaps, the most argument. Some thought "Dodsworth," "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town", or "The Story of Louis Pasteur," would have been a happier choice.

Comment was heard that the lavishness and spectacular tone of "Ziegfeld" blinded the judges to sounder and more fundamental virtues.

Walter Brennan, as Swede Bostrom in "Come and Get It," was selected as the best supporting actor of the year. Gale Sondergaard, the shrewish, canny Faith in "Anthony Adverse," was the outstanding supporting actress.

Other awards included:

Cinematography, Tony Gaudio for "Anthony Adverse."

Sound recording, Douglas Shearer for the earthquake scenes in "San Francisco."

Art direction, Richard Day for "Dodsworth."

Assistant direction, Jack Sullivan for "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

Writing (screen play), Sheridan Gibney and Pierre Collings for "The Story of Louis Pasteur."

Writing (original story), to the same pair.

Walter Disney, with his Mickey Mouse "Country Cousin," won the best cartoon award for the fifth consecutive year.

A special award, last year given to David Wark Griffith, pioneer film producer, was bestowed upon "The March of Time" screen news feature.

A Viennese, the brunette, brown-eyed Luise Rainer was discovered by a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer talent scout on the European stage, where she had appeared for Max Reinhardt, among other producers. Speaking little English when she arrived, she found the Hollywood spotlight full upon her one day, when replacing Myrna Loy in "Escapade," opposite William Powell.

Again opposite Mr. Powell in "The Great Ziegfeld," she showed emotional depths, as well as the sprightly elfin qualities of her first hit. Since then she has scored in the dramatic high light of her career to date—the role of the Chinese wife in "The Good Earth."

Mr. Muni was born Muni Weisenfreund, in Lemberg, Austria. He is 41 years old. Both his parents were stage players. He received early stage training in the Yiddish Art Theater of New York. His screen career began in 1928, wherein he has become known as an expert portrayer of heavy dramatic roles.

President Asks Speed on Court

(Continued from Page 1)

Senator James P. Pope, (D) of Idaho, at Milwaukee:

"This is the last battleground. On its final outcome depends . . . demonstration that democracy can grow and live and bring prosperity to its people in an ever changing world."

Senator William H. Dietrich, (D) of Illinois, at Buffalo, Senator Dennis Chavez, (D) of New Mexico, at Staunton, Virginia, and hosts of other speakers struck similar notes.

But the overpowering note was struck at Washington. The $100-a-plate audience received the President with tremendous acclaim.

Head of A. F. of L. There

The guest list was packed with unfamiliar names, whose bearers are in Washington for a purpose. Two significant names were in the list: Walter P. Chrysler, whose automotive operations have been in the main undisturbed by recent strikes; and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, whose rival, John L. Lewis, is head of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The greatest ovation, after the President, was given to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. For him, alone of all the other Democratic worthies, the crowd stood up and cheered.

The President was flanked on the left by Joseph P. Tumulty, former secretary to Woodrow Wilson, and on the right by James A. Farley, Postmaster General and national chairman.

Indications are that the Democratic dinners, held to wipe out a party deficit of $430,000, has gone way over the top. It was announced that 515,000 people were dining last night. The Washington profit was $95 a head, but the national average was probably not over $1 or $2.

Capital Waiters Figure $17,730 Loss on Dinner

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—A group of mathematically minded waiters eyed today the stacks of dishes from last night's $100-a-plate Democratic victory dinner and calculated they were out just $17,730.

"Let's see," said a big victuals juggler; "1800 eaters at $100 a head adds up to what? It adds up to $180,000. And," he continued, looking around with a smile, "what's a gentleman's tip supposed to be?"

"Ten per cent."

"O. K.," said the leader, "and what's 10 per cent of $180,000?"

"Ten per cent of $180,000 is $18,000. If there are 300 waiters," he went on, whipping out a pencil stub and an old envelope, "what's 60 bucks apiece? How much did you get, Joe?"

"Forty-five cents," said Joe.

"Well," reasoned the leader, "everybody didn't do that bad. Say we got an average of 15 cents a head, that's $270. Which means we lost $17,730 on the victory dinner."

Democrats in New York Pay $75,000 Profit For Celebrating Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5 — About $75,000 from Roosevelt Democrats clinked into the till of the Democratic National Committee today, proceeds from nine "victory" dinners in the cities of New York State last night, while 3500 of these partisans in Newark, N. J., had paid $17,500 for the privilege of celebrating the November electoral triumph and inaugurating the party's four-year plan to raise $10,500,000.

The bulk of the initial collection was in New York City, where 700 dinner tickets fetched $50 each. This was the top for the State. In the eight other cities the premium on participation was $25. In New Jersey it cost only $5 apiece to eat and help and hear Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson in the bargain.

The feature of the New York City dinner, at which Samuel Levy, president of the Borough of Manhattan, presided, was the radiocast from the $100-a-plate dinner in Washington, where President Roosevelt spoke with Postmaster General James A. Farley, committee chairman, alongside him.

KGY in Olympia One of Oldest Of U.S. Stations

With Monitor Newscasters

OLYMPIA, Wash.—KGY is one of the oldest radio stations in the United States. Local historians are not sure whether it ranks third or fifth, but the station came "on the air" in the early "twenties" when KDKA and one or two others were the only radiocasters.

Originally KGY was located in Lacey, Wash. In 1932 it was purchased by KGY, Incorporated, and moved to Olympia. Since then it has been operated as a commercial station on a non-partisan and non-sectarian basis.

KGY secured Sam Crawford, a veteran newspaperman and also news commentator, to build up its news service. Mr. Crawford has a reportorial background of 18 years of newspaper work, which began soon after gold-rush days in Fairbanks, Alaska, in 1906. Mr. Crawford makes up four broadcasts daily, using local news, the Transradio Press service, and "The Monitor Views the News."

The daily schedule of KGY is well sprinkled with news flashes. Ten times daily news is radiocast. Transradio news reports, combined with local news, are given daily at 9:30 a. m., 12:30 noon and 6:30 p. m. Transradio flashes are radiocast in periods of from five to 15 minutes, at 7:30 and 11 a. m., 2:30, 4:30, 9 and 10:30 p. m. "The Monitor Views the News" is scheduled every afternoon during the week at 3 o'clock.

William R. Taft, now station manager, took up his work at KGY last December. Up to 1932 a staff of three managed affairs at KGY; the personnel at present numbers nine. Mr. Taft is continuing the practice adopted by his predecessor, Rickey Bras, first station manager of KGY. From the beginning of its commercial career a careful advertising policy has been maintained. All commercial programs are carefully scrutinized, and no hard liquor advertisements are accepted.

Last December the facilities of KGY were brought up to date by installation of a new Western Electric high fidelity transmitter. This mechanical equipment has expanded the field of coverage, so that KGY has a larger audience, and to this larger audience KGY has extended its field of service by adding to its programs from the library and transcription service of the World Broadcasting System.

KGY operates on a frequency of 1210 kilocycles, and serves this west coast valley in the State of Washington.

This article number 46 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, March 8.

Yugoslavs Warn Austria Against Hapsburg Return

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, March 5—Fresh warning against a Hapsburg restoration in Austria as calculated to cause "difficulties" in Central Europe has been issued by the Yugoslav Government.

Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch in an expose on foreign affairs before Parliament yesterday, laid special stress on Yugoslavia's unchanged determination to oppose restoration. Italy, Germany and the Little Entente states take a similar view. Chancellor Schuschnigg of Austria, though he insists the question is purely an internal one for Austria, has promised not to indulge in "experiments." The early return of Archduke Otto to Vienna is therefore regarded as highly improbable, despite recent reports to the contrary.

Dr. Stoyadinovitch laid special emphasis on Yugoslavia's friendship with France, and this was enthusiastically applauded. With Britain, relations were never so good as now, he continued. Yugoslavia has no conflict with Germany and hopes to build up more friendly relations with that country through commercial transactions.

The Premier also emphasized that former differences with Italy are now a thing of the past. He stated that Yugoslavia is a good neighbor to Hungary; that the Little Entente would continue to exist; that the Balkan pact was an instrument of peace and stability in the Balkans; and that the new Yugoslav-Bulgarian agreement was in the line of peace.

'V. C.' Collar Given To Australian Dog

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The South Australian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has decided to issue what will be known as "V. C." collars to dogs which perform distinguished service.

The first award has just been made to a half-breed Airedale owned by Mrs. C. Hamilton. The dog gave the occupants of the house warning of a fire which had broken out, by persistent barking and then leading them to the scene.

The president of the society, Sir David Gordon, in making the presentation, said the initial award was one in recognition of sagacity and bravery of an outstanding kind. The ceremony was attended by E. D. A. Bagot, who originated the idea, and Mrs. A. W. Bunyard, who was the donor of the collar. It attracted much public attention.

Baltimore Begins Work On Municipal Aquarium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., March 4—Construction on Baltimore's long-awaited municipal acquarium at Druid Hill Park is ready to begin this week. Planned for months by officials of the Park Board, the Maryland Conservation Commission, and the Natural History Society, the project has been made possible through a Works Progress Administration grant covering two thirds of the estimated cost of $20,000. It is expected that work will be completed by June.

Health Insurance in Canada; Setback in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—With the official postponement of operation of compulsory health insurance in British Columbia, which was to have gone into effect as of March 1, the whole future of the movement seems to be at stake.

Premier T. D. Pattullo has announced that it is not possible to perfect arrangements for the new health insurance program by the date set. But he promised to review the situation and see what could be done.

At the moment it is extremely doubtful if the Government's present insurance program will ever go into effect. Physicians having refused flatly to accept it, the Government is faced with such a grave crisis that a break in the Cabinet has been foreshadowed by newspapers close to the situation.

Either the Government must try to fight the medical profession by some drastic new experiment, such as state medicine, or it must repeal its present scheme and substitute a program which the doctors will accept.

Efforts at Salvage

Powerful Cabinet ministers who are most sympathetic toward health insurance are working on plans now for saving something from the wreckage of the present scheme. They are urging their colleagues to repeal the scheme entirely and substitute for it a miniature plan to be started in two or three selected areas on an experimental basis. In this way they would gradually build up a province-wide scheme, extending the smaller schemes in the light of experience gathered as they went along.

The existing scheme, the Government is now convinced, is not acceptable to a majority of the public. Many groups of entirely diverse interests, such as the very poor and the rich, are against it for various reasons. Together the opponents are believed to outnumber the supporters of the scheme.

Another alternative is to amend the whole insurance act, under which the scheme was created. But this will be difficult, if attempted, because there is no agreement on how the act should be changed. It can only be changed effectively by enlarging its scope to include more people, raising the amount of the levies or taxing the general public to provide more money for the doctors. None of these proposals is popular.

Present Scheme

The present scheme, which has caused a controversy now being watched with interest throughout Canada, is briefly as follows:

Every worker receiving an income of $1800 a year and less would pay 2 per cent of his wages into the insurance fund. His employer would take this money off his pay cheque weekly or monthly and send it to the health insurance commission. The employer would pay 1 per cent of the amount of these employees' wages to the fund, thus making a total contribution of 3 per cent of these wages.

Christian Scientists are exempted from the scheme.

In return for those contributions, the health insurance commission guaranteed a complete medical service, including hospitalization and drugs.

The head of the insured family would select his family doctor, who would agree to treat him and his dependents under the scheme. When the family called the doctor it would pay $1 for the first call, to discourage unnecessary calls, but after that it receives complete medical treatment without fees of any sort.

If a general practitioner feels that a specialist is required, the specialist is to be called and he, too, is to be paid by the insurance commission. The patient pays nothing, apart from his regular contribution to the insurance fund. In the same way hospital services and the use of medical equipment such as X-ray would be provided without extra cost to the insured.

Compensation Issue

Up to this point the scheme is generally satisfactory to all concerned. But the arrangements for compensating the medical profession caused the present difficulty. The scheme provided that when a general practitioner agreed to put a worker on his list of insured persons and to treat him without fees, the doctor would be paid $4 a year by the commission however large or small his service may be. The doctor was to receive $4 not only for the insured person but for all his dependents. For a family consisting of a man and his wife and two children he would receive $20 a year and would give them as much or as little treatment as they required.

But the insurance commission is to set aside $5.50 per year for every insured person. The remaining $1.50 is to be used to pay for specialists' services of every sort on a fixed scale and to create a reserve fund out of which small adjustments can be made later to iron out inequities in the scheme.

The health insurance commission believes the doctors would make more money under the scheme than they make at present because many people now unable to pay medical bills would have their bills paid out of the insurance fund.

The doctors insist that they would not make more money, but far less, and that the amount set aside for their work is totally inadequate.

They believe also that a fatal flaw in the scheme is that it does not cover any person who is not receiving wages. Probably 100,000 indigent persons in the province would not be covered and these the doctors are asked to treat virtually without payment, as at present. No scheme can be satisfactory, the doctor say, which forces them to carry such a large population without fees.

Indigents Not Covered

The insurance commission has replied that no insurance scheme in the world covers indigents and would not be an insurance scheme if it did. The only way these people could be covered would be by higher levies on the insured, which would be unfair, or by general taxation of the whole population, which the Legislature would not agree to, the commission believes. In any case, the existing statute under which the commission works, does not cover indigents.

The doctors say that when they are compelled to collect as large a panel of patients at $4 a year as possible, inferior and slip-shod practice is likely to result. They believe that instead of a lump payment per person per year, a system of fees for services rendered should be devised so that they would be paid according to the actual value of their work.

Out of the conflict which has filled the newspapers and is causing serious political repercussions, British Columbia is still hoping to devise an insurance system which will be a model for Canada.

Niagara Ice-Jam Cuts Production Of Hydro Power

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., March 5 (CP)—Hydro-electric power production was reduced by 20 per cent March 3 at the Canadian Niagara Power Company plant by masses of ice in the upper Niagara River. Production was uninterrupted at the Ontario Power Company plant, just below the Horseshoe falls, although the water is 10 feet above normal level, jammed up by the ice masses.

Guards on both sides of the river are holding back people anxious to try the strength of ice masses which were thickening in the middle of the river with consequent lessening of pressure against buildings and docks along the river banks. Workmen stood watch all night fearful of a terrific "squeeze" at the Queenston dock, where the ice caused considerable damage last year.

Ice floes have directed water from the American falls to the Canadian falls. The flow of ice down the river was less today with the dropping of the heavy southwest wind responsible for the great movement of immense masses.

'Public Schools' for Rich

In England "public schools" for generations have been reserved for rich men's sons. Poor youths normally attend the "grammar schools," high schools maintained by the state.

Snowy White—Really Clean —and carefully handled
We save your time, money and clothes.
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Beech-Nut Tomato Juice, 50 oz. tin	29c
Lindsay Ripe Olives, 9 oz. tin	19c
Aunt Gertrude's Homemade Doughnuts, Box of 6, 15c—2	29c
Boned Five Rib Roast	lb. 35c
Boneless Sirloin Roll Roast	lb. 49c
Haddock Fillets (Solid Meat, no Bones)	lb. 18c
Extra Fancy Broiling Chickens—2 lbs. average weight	lb. 29c

'Cropper Problem Aid Sought; Called Threat to Urban Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—An appeal for Northern assistance to help solve the economic problems of agricultural labor in the South was made here today through the joint agency of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union and the Workers' Defense League, on the ground that mutual interests of North and South demanded action to improve the position of low-income families in the cotton belt.

The Tenant Farmers' Union has its headquarters in Memphis and the Workers' Defense League maintains an office here, but both organizations have co-operated to sponsor National Sharecroppers' Week from March 1 to 7, to focus attention on the difficulties of southern agriculture and how they may effect even the smuggest of northern industrial kingdoms.

Edwin Mitchell, youthful organizer of the union, in an interview here today declared, "Cheap labor in the South was draining the North of its factories." This, he held, meant that southern development agencies were making a special bid for the transplanting of business, with low-paid labor as the bait. Regarding southern farms as the great pools from which industrial labor supplies were drawn, Mr. Mitchell reasoned that a continuation of bad conditions for agricultural workers would encourage migration to factory towns and thus increase competition between northern and southern industry.

"The situation already has become so difficult that the sweatshops of Mississippi are worse than those in New York flats," he declared.

To help explain their case to the North, practically all officers of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union have left their headquarters in the cotton belt and treked towards the greater centers of population. It was this mission which brought J. R. Butler, president of the Union; H. L. Mitchell, its secretary, and W. L. Blackstone, a member of the union's executive council and the only sharecropper member of President Roosevelt's special committee on farm tenancy, to New York today.

Quoting a statement from the United States Secretary of Agriculture, that one third of American farmers live under conditions approximating peasantry, the union officials announced as a group that they sought wider understanding of their problem and support from persons who appreciated the need of a permanent solution.

"The farmers Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace was talking about are the 8,000,000 farm laborers, sharecroppers and tenant farmers on the cotton plantations of the South," they said.

The handful of ambassadors from the Southern tenant farmers to the people of the North were a lean, weather-beaten group who talked forthrightly of opposition to their cause at home and how they sought action by the Federal Government to overreach the prejudices of local officials. They spoke of these things to newspaper men here in halting language, but in a manner which was interpreted to mean sincerity and unalterable purpose.

Much of what they wanted already has been recommended to Congress by President Roosevelt in his message accompanying the tenancy report, but spokesmen came back again and again to the need for better State laws for the protection of share-croppers. The abuse of tenancy caused by the inadequacy of existing laws was one of the tap-roots of the problem, they declared.

Some of the delegates voiced the view that co-operative farms, owned and operated by groups of agricultural workers or their families, was the only permanent solution of the problem. They were doubtful that family-sized farms, long regarded as the ideal form of American agricultural unit, could be encouraged throughout the South.

As for the subsistence farm—"40 acres and a mule"—it was not practical in the majority of cases, they held.

Organization of farmers to support constructive legislation and reforms was described as the major goal of the union, whose officers referred to it as the most important organization of its kind in the South and one of the largest labor organizations in the southern states. But, while soliciting membership and support, the organization would, they added, encourage progressive reforms and already had an improved tenancy bill before the Legislature in Oklahoma.

Broken Homes Held Aid to Filling Jails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—"Sixty-eight out of every 100 of the inmates of Washington's penitentiaries and reform schools come from broken homes" declared Lewis S. Bunge, chairman of the state parole board, in a recent address before the Chamber of Commerce of Tacoma.

"Every time a judge signs a divorce decree where children are involved, he is calling two strikes against the children, particularly the boys of the family," Mr. Bunge continued. Mr. Bunge stated that 60 per cent of the boys who in the last 10 years had been sent to the State Reform School at Monroe were "problem boys" and that if they could have some place provided for them outside a reformatory the abnormal conditions would be cleared up rapidly.

Midwest Metropolis Declares All Summer Jubilee

Chicago Completes 100 Years as City

Upper—Air View Showing Downtown Where Chicago River Is to Be Bridged. Left—Georgene O'Donnell and Rosamond Stanton With Hat Daniel Webster Wore July 4, 1837

Poster

Extends Welcome to Half Year of Festivities

Upper by Chicago Aerial Survey Co.

Studying Historic Pamphlet

Miss O'Donnell and Miss Stanton, in Indoor Representation of Women of 1837, Peruse Incorporating Statute

Labor Retains Hold on Council In London Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—March 5—The moderation and efficiency shown by the Labor Party in conducting the municipal administration of the British metropolis during the last three years have been rewarded by the unexpectedly large majority obtained by this group in the triennial London County elections, of which most of the results have now been announced.

This is considered specially noteworthy, having regard to the intensity of the efforts made in these elections upon this occasion by Government supporters, efforts which have increased the total of votes polled by approximately 25 per cent compared with three years ago.

This has deprived capitalist classes of the claim they have hitherto made that the 1934 election, which for the first time in history placed Labor in charge of London's municipal affairs, was a "mere snap vote."

The enhanced prestige which Mr. Herbert Morrison, Labor's leader on the London County Council, has thus won has greatly heartened his fellow Socialists in Parliament, where the opposition party's prospects have suffered considerably of late, owing to lack of unanimity upon foreign policy.

Thus the Government yesterday had an easy task in pushing through the final reading of its important measure for a £400,000,000 loan for rearmament, a measure which as shown by the completed air force, army and naval estimates should enable the forthcoming national budget to balance without any heavy increase in taxation.

Azalea Ravine Gardens in Florida Greet Visitors With Brilliant Color

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKELAND, Fla.—The warmest winter season Flordia has had in 46 years has hurried along a brilliant floral display that tourists find exceptionally attractive. Among the lavish beauty spots are the Azalea Ravine Gardens, an 85-acre expanse of flowers at Palatka, but wherever the visitor goes he finds the landscape rich with color.

Flame vine of salmon-orange seems more prolific than ever. It trails over trees, bushes, fences, houses, and makes a striking contrast to purple bougainvillaea. Other favorite flowers in bloom now are the hibiscus, poinsettia, rose, daisy, coral vine, phlox, japonica, calendula, snapdragon, sweet pea, nasturtium, aster, pansy and calla lily.

The garden at Palatka is visited by thousands of tourists and residents each week. Planted as a work relief project, it contains more than 100,000 azalea plants, including all the 68 varieties that will grow outdoors. The Azalea Ravine Gardens have encouraged the development of numerous other potential garden spots in Florida. The ravines, thought to have been caused by water erosion, vary in depth from 70 to 110 feet.

Azaleas are planted on the slopes, in the valleys, and on the banks of the winding stream and beside the driveway that runs along the rim of the ravines for four and one-half miles. From December to April they produce exquisite blooms that range from pure white to deep crimson.

Besides azaleas, the tract includes 11,000 palms, 787 magnolias, 1500 dogwoods, 2000 flame vines, 1000 bougainvillaea, 2000 crape myrtles, 2000 Cherokee roses, 2250 Japanese magnolias and some 200,000 other sub-tropical shrubs. One of the most attractive features of the project is a pathway, seven miles long, which winds along the bottom of the ravines and up and down the slopes. An automobile driveway extends along the rim.

What was originally only a small stream at the bottom of the ravines has been widened in several places to form pools that reflect the myriad colors on the slopes. At one point there is a large waterwheel. Suspension bridges, wide enough only for pedestrians, span three of the widest places. Water from small springs on the slopes spills its way to the stream below. These smaller streams have been directed effectively through rockeries made of Indian flint brought from Marion County.

A miniature peninsula, arranged as a reproduction of Florida, is visible from the more formal garden at a high point on which the cypress administration building was erected. The peninsula juts into a large pool and appears as a living map, with each of the 67 counties planted in azaleas of a different shade. High above the peninsula is a canopy of stately trees that were growing when the Seminole Indians roamed that part of Florida a century ago.

Between the administration building and the entrance to the grounds is a sunken garden, 90 by 250 feet, arranged as a Court of States. A space of 100 square feet has been dedicated to each State, with a flag for each. A cypress log, 64 inches in diameter, was hollowed out and placed at the entrance to be used as a sentinel post. A short distance from this spot is an athletic field which is known as the Azalea Bowl. A golf course adjoins the gardens.

Fifty miles south of Jacksonville, the gardens offer an appropriate greeting to out-of-state visitors who have looked forward to traveling in the "Land of Flowers." Instead of going directly to Daytona Beach, after stopping in St. Augustine to visit historic Fort Marion, the Fountain of Youth and America's oldest house, many tourists now travel to their right a few miles to include Palatka.

Press Immunity Made Law

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 5 (AP)—Gov. R. C. Stanford signed yesterday a bill protecting newspaper reporters from being compelled to disclose the source of information. The law becomes effective 90 days after adjournment of the Legislature, scheduled for March 11.

Chicago Opens Celebration Of Its Charter Centennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 4 — Factory whistles blew, fireboat sirens trilled, and church bells rang out today to mark the opening of Chicago's centennial celebration. It was just 100 years ago that the little town on Lake Michigan's shore received its city Charter. The festivities today launch a seven-month program, to remind the nation of the accomplishments of the mid-West metropolis, now its second city.

The old brass cannon, which fired its last shot when Fort Dearborn was abandoned in 1837, contributed the first and last salute of 100 booms off the lake shore, arousing the city's population to take stock of its progress.

Documents a century old, kept in the archives of the Chicago Historical Society, bearing on the historic event of Chicago's receiving its Charter, have been dusted off and brought out for public inspection. Even the Charter itself is exhibited.

An old newspaper bearing the date, "March 11, 1837," and printed in Chicago "every Saturday morning," and published "at $3.00 per annum, payable invariably in advance," gives an account of the news brought back by a citizen from the state capital that the Charter had been granted by the Legislature.

"The object of the Charter," the newspaper item reads, "and the only object, intended, was the mutual benefit of the community over which it should extend, in the better protection of their rights and the increased prosperity of their business. That object, we trust and believe, it will accomplish. Our citizens in this age of laudable revolutions may, at least, try the experiment."

Webster in Pageant

Important in the first day's program was the large historic pageant arranged at the Chicago Stadium. There an episode was re-enacted which is supposed to have taken place in Chicago on July 1, 1837, when Daniel Webster visited the city on his way from Vandalia, Ill., the State capital at that time, to Detroit.

As Webster arrives in the city, the whole population turns out to see him. The Mayor, William B. Ogden, shows him the growing town which at that period was going through a depression and bank panic, when prices were falling and people were watching their pennies. Suddenly a new family arrives in Chicago from New York, thrilled at having made the whole trip in less than two weeks. They describe their journey by way of the Erie Canal and Buffalo.

During the dramatic episode, the Mayor talks over the possibilities of the new city with his guest, Webster, telling him of the strategic location on the lake shore, of the fertility of the Mississippi Valley, of the wide-spreading prairies producing their crops. But he is interrupted by Webster, who points to the schoolhouse. It was the first public schoolhouse erected in Chicago, and the New Englander emphasizes that education is the outstanding thing which will make the city great.

A schoolhouse is seen in the background, with children coming out. Then the schoolhouse fades and a huge melting pot moves forward. When the caldron is stirred, hundreds of children come out, symbolizing the many foreign nationals that have settled in Chicago and made it a cosmopolitan city.

Spring and Summer Program

Two broadcasts re-enact scenes of March 4 of 100 years ago. It was then that the population received its first news that Chicago had been granted its charter. One incident, dramatized in radio language, represents John Wentworth, known in those days as "Long John," who later became Mayor of the city, talking over the victory with Mark Beaubien, proprietor of the first hotel, Sauganash Tavern.

The University of Illinois Band and Symphony Orchestra and a male chorus of 300 voices were chosen as the backbone of the musical programs. Betty Jaynes, Chicago's 16-year-old opera star, agreed to sing.

Plans for the seven-month celebration include an Easter sunrise service in Soldier Field, a fashion parade, a dance championship contest, a flower festival and carnival, an aviation tournament, a three-day military tournament, a "Farm Week" and corn festival and a historic pageant in Soldier Field on the theme, "Forward Chicago—March On, America."

Saving Waterfowl Called Mutual Task Of U. S. and Canada

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5 (AP)—A broader international waterfowl conservation program was urged yesterday by Hoyes Lloyd, superintendent of the wildlife protection work in Canadian national parks, at the closing session of the North American Wildlife Conference.

"Canada is doing its part in conserving wildlife resources, especially waterfowl, but adequate protection for migratory birds is necessary in both the United States and Canada," he said.

Ira N. Gabrielson, chief of the United States Biological Survey, urged continuation of the campaign against water pollution.

"If an industry cannot operate without polluting public waters, destroying fish and other aquatic resources and ruining the recreational value of those waters, is it not a liability which the nation should not be asked to carry indefinitely?" he asked.

Lack of conservation study in the public schools has closed the eyes of much of the nation's youth to the necessity of conserving wildlife and natural resources, Jerry Flicek, 17-year-old Minnesota farm youth, told the conference.

Only rural young people realize the necessity of replenishing natural resources, since few boys and girls in urban centers come into direct contact with conditions, he said.

Sun Spot Revealed Larger Than Earth

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 5 (AP)—A black spot in the sun so large that the earth could be dropped into it without making more of an impression than a fair-sized marble might cause in a glass of water sent astronomers to their telescopes March 3.

They described the spot as unusually large, and estimated its diameter between 25,000 and 50,000 miles, or from three to six times that of the earth.

Dr. Ernest Cherrington Jr., professor of astronomy at Ohio Wesleyan University, said that the spot is visible to the naked eye with the use of smoked glasses or clouded photographic film. He said 50 smaller spots could be counted through the telescope at Delaware, Ohio.

Office Workers to Share In Steel Wage Increases

CLEVELAND, March 5 (AP)—C. F. Blackmer, president of the American Steel & Wire Co., has announced adjustments in his company's wage rates to conform to the 10-cents-an-hour increases announced by other steel companies.

Approximately 6000 employees will be affected by the wage increases. Blackmer's announcement said the 40-hour week also would be established.

Salary adjustments will be made for office workers and others receiving less than $3600 a year. No estimate of the total amount involved in the adjustments was given.

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Place of Church As Peace Agency Studied at Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—When peace comes marching up the street with colors flying and trumpets blowing in a pageantry as dramatic as that which accompanies war, the world in general will be stirred to a greater appreciation of peace times, according to sentiments being advanced by the Emergency Peace Campaign, under the chairmanship of the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of Riverside Church here.

At a conference of 400 church and synagogue workers called by Dr. Fosdick, peace workers discussed yesterday "What Can the Church and Synagogue Do to Prevent War?" Methods of achieving this goal were presented from several viewpoints by six speakers who included dramatic peace movements, a clarification of national defense policies, trade agreements and a solidifying of anti-war resources by Great Britain and America among the needed activities.

Peace Leaders Speak

The meeting concluded with an evening session in Riverside Church, attended by 2200 persons and addressed by Dr. A. Maude Royden, peace leader, and preacher from Great Britain, and Charles P. Taft, son of the late President.

Mr. Taft urged that the United States use its full economic power toward the preventing of another war. He favored reciprocal trade agreements in readjusting "those situations which threaten to produce a general war that may involve us."

A protest arose out of the conference against the Shepard-Hill Bill, which, it was declared, would not be effective in its proposed purpose of taking the profits out of war. This was forwarded in the form of a resolution to the House Military Affairs Committee in Washington.

Protecting Democracy

Rabbi Edward L. Israel, of Baltimore, was the speaker at the luncheon session.

"The last war was fought to make the world safe for democracy, and it produced fascism," he said. "The next effort must be made to produce peace in order to make the world safe for democracy. War brings fascism; democracy flourishes only in peace."

The Rev. Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, director of the National Peace Conference, emphasized that the first step in successfully arousing public interest in peace movements was a clarification of national defense policies.

Other speakers who saw better days for peace ahead and were united in the opinion that the church could only build lasting peace by preserving the democracy were Kirby Page, author and lecturer, of La Habra, Calif., and Roland Leonard Miall, visiting student from Cambridge University.

Moose River Mine Mishap Laid to Owners' Negligence

HALIFAX, N. S., March 5 (CP)—Management of the Moose River Gold Mine was held responsible for its collapse last April by a commission which investigated the cave-in and has now made its report in the Nova Scotia Legislature.

Evidence taken by the Commission showed that ore had been removed from pillars supporting the mine after it was reopened last January, weakening the roof support of certain sections of the mine, the report said.

The mine collapsed last April 12, imprisoning Herman Magill, Dr. D. E. Robertson and Alfred Scadding, all of Toronto. Dr. Robertson and Scadding were rescued 10 days later, but Magill, the owner of the workings, passed on before the rescue was accomplished by Nova Scotia miners who burrowed their way to where the men were trapped.

"While the placing of additional timber in the working places and in the Magill shaft might have afforded temporary relief," the report said in relation to the removal of natural supports from the mine: "It could only have delayed the collapse for a short time, because we consider that the structure of the strata left in this portion of the mine was of such a tender nature that it was not in condition to withstand further strain without giving way.

"Therefore the management must accept responsibility for the collapse in that they did not adopt adequate precautionary measures in their operation for safeguarding the property and the lives of the men who were employed there.

"The ordinary safety precautions as practiced by practical minders from day to day were not sufficient to meet the demands of a situation of this kind. . . .

"It is also our opinion that if the recent management had observed the simple requirements of the Metalliferous Mines Act the accident would not have occurred."

With regard to notification to the Mines Department the report says:

"If this had been done at the proper time we believe that the Mines Department would have forbidden the removal of the pillars which were the direct cause of the collapse . . ."

The commission reported in conclusion:

"We are forced to conclude that on the part of the management there was undoubtedly negligence in caring for the condition of their main and only traveling way, both for entering and for leaving the mine," after hearing George Fahie, underground shift-boss, testify he had paid "very little attention" to the condition of the shaft supports during his passages into and out of the mine.

Safer gold mining in Nova Scotia is aimed at in a bill placed before the Legislature by the Government, mindful of the Moose River tragedy. The bill would bring operation of gold mines under the same legislation as coal mining.

'Ordinary Cop' Wins $5000 Prize For Safety Work

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—Lieut. Franklin M. Kreml, an Evanston, Ill., police officer, is the winner of a $5000 award for being the American "in any line of endeavor who is deemed to have contributed the most during 1936 to the cause of traffic safety."

This new award of the Commercial Investment Trust Safety Foundation was presented to Lieutenant Kreml in the form of a check by Arthur O. Dietz, president of the C. I. T. corporation at a dinner attended by automobile association and public safety officials.

Described as an "ordinary cop" who joined the Evanston force to work his way through Northwestern University, Lieutenant Kreml was credited with lowering fatalities from auto accidents over the past nine years in that city from 21.8 to 2.9 per 100,000 population.

Annual awards to newspapermen by the foundation included:

Cartoonists—First ($250), George White, Tampa, Fla., Tribune; second ($150), James H. Henderson, Providence, R. I., Journal.

Photographers — First ($100), Richard McCue, Jamaica, N. Y., Daily Press.

Texas Senators Engross Anti Pari-Mutuel Bill

AUSTIN, Texas, March 5 (AP)—The Texas Senate yesterday engrossed a bill containing an amendment which would repeal the state law authorizing pari-mutuel wagering on horse racing. Proponents could not obtain a four-fifths majority to advance the measure to final consideration.

The House of Representatives previously had passed by a big majority an outright repeal measure. Because of the large majority for engrossment and the fact the House passed its repeal bill, 107 to 24, the action was considered by some as conclusive.

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NEW YORK

Wonders of Research; Fertile Desert

Hoard of nuts stored in hole of log by little animals of Pleistocene Period brought to light intact, though petrified —Compton cosmic ray recordings disclose motion of galaxy.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A cozy little dwelling, untenanted for more than 100,000 years, yet snugly situated in a choice old log, its larder well filled, has been found in the Carrizo Basin, San Diego County, California.

The "larder" contained a goodly store of nuts, long since petrified, like the log in which they were hidden. At one time the Carrizo Basin was fertile territory, but now it is a desolate wasteland of sand, rocks and stunted cactus growth, with an occasional clump of desert holly. No squirrel would have a chance to make a living there today.

Paleontologists reconstructing the scenes of 100,000 years ago see the basin as once the bed of an ancient lake, during Pleistocene days. The spot was made accessible to fossil hunters by a series of dry washes leading up to a plateau, formerly the lake bottom. The tree was found 150 feet below the original surface. It is suggested that advanced decay caused the tree to fall after the squirrel tenants had stocked the nest with black walnuts, butternuts, and hickory nuts. It must have fallen in such a way as to block the entrance, later dislodgments bringing it finally to the lake bottom, where it was covered with silt.

Fossil Squirrel Nest and Contents

Left—Fragment in Which Nuts Remain Embedded and Specimens of Broken Shells and Exposed Kernels. Right—Black Walnuts, With One That Lodged in Trunk of Tree

Cosmic Rays Say Milky Way Rotates

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, University of Chicago physicist, has completed the establishment of a permanent cosmic-ray recording station 30 miles north of Mexico City, the fifth of a series scattered in widely separated parts of the world. Co-operating with Dr. Compton is Dr. Mongez Lopez, director of physical sciences at the National University of Mexico.

On the basis of recordings already made, Dr. Compton has found evidence that the Milky Way galaxy, of which the sun and its planets are a part, is rotating. He suggests that because more rays from interstellar space strike the northern hemisphere than the southern, the Milky Way is like a man riding a merry-go-round in the rain with more raindrops striking him in the face than in the back.

Air Pockets Dispersed By Conditioning

The average American business executive, in the course of a day, uses up 8789 British thermal-units of energy which is dissipated in the atmosphere as heat enough to raise nearly six gallons of water from the freezing point to boiling. In the course of its investigations to determine how much of this can be saved through air conditioning, giving the executive greater indoor comfort, the Temperature Research Foundation of Nash-Kelvinator found that greatest discomfort is experienced when stagnant air pockets are allowed to collect around the worker, warmed by body heat, and overhumidified by its moisture.

The executive's secretary will expend 9469 B. t. u.'s in a normal day's time, say the temperature experts, enough heat to raise 6.3 gallons of water 190 degrees Fahrenheit. An evening spent dancing to swing time might add as much as 2000 more B. t. u.'s to her day's average. For a paper hanger, carpenter or painter, 12,087 B. t. u.'s would be an average daily heat loss, while a furnace stoker might easily use up 18,037 B. t. u.'s, which would bring 12 gallons of water from freezing to the boiling point.

Model Planes Built At New York Museum

At the New York Museum of Science and Industry, where a special aviation exhibit is now being held, step-by-step construction of model airplanes is accomplished and a demonstration of a gasoline engine used in such models, is given every afternoon. Both indoor and outdoor model planes are built daily.

Windmills Return To Produce Current

Gasoline and steam engines may have driven the windmill with its squeaks and groans from American farms, where they were once depended on to pump water, but in Texas and Oklahoma, as well as other portions of the country, where gasoline and petroleum products are shipped to market by pipeline, windmills are returning. Not for pumping purposes, but to run small electric generators producing low current to reverse the electro-chemical processes taking place when pipes rust.

"Technically," says the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little Inc., "rusting is electrolytic corrosion, with the steel pipe the anode from which iron ions go off into the soil. One ampere of current will carry away 20 pounds of steel per year; and as this loss usually comes from small local areas, the corrosion problem was serious." It is corrected by the simple procedure of reversing the current, impressing a small voltage gleaned from the wind.

Nursery Astronomy Proved Authentic

An unusual suggestion by the wife of a college professor, that originators of the nursery rhyme about the cow jumping over the moon may once have used this little ditty to remember the order of certain groups of stars, is advanced in a letter to the Editor of Hayden Planetarium's publication, "The Sky."

Writes Mrs. Florence M. McQuarrie of Easton, Penna.

"While looking at Leo about a year ago, I blinked my eyes and noted that the stars making the lion's mane turned into a saucy pair of cow's horns, and with the moon below, Leo had turned into a cow, and the cow had jumped over the moon." Later she looked about for the cat and fiddle and found them in the constellation Orion, while the bowl of the dipper and the handle made a very good dish-running-away-with-the-spoon.

"The sky seemed full of little dogs," she wrote; "but then, I thought, it is a sensible idea to have a rhyme about the brightest constellations to be seen at one time, and if they are named in order, with the cat in the northwest, the dog should be in the east. There was Bootes, the Bear Driver, looking like a poodle with the long hair on the front part of him and the hind end clipped short."

It must be said however, that the cow doesn't jump over the moon, for sometimes the moon is so high it can't quite make it.

Child Survey Arranged For Sizes of Clothing

For many years now, proud mothers have been boastful of 10-year-olds who take 14- or 15-year-old sizes in clothing. This situation may be pleasing to consumer vanity, but to manufacturers and stores, clothing made for children of one age group and fitting another, means badly fitted garments and high cost in maintaining large alteration departments.

Therefore the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Home Economics is undertaking to discover the clothing dimensions needed by today's children. Persons trained in making measurements will be employed, and about 100,000 children of three different economic levels will be studied. Different racial groups also will be given attention.

Unscrupulous manufacturers have long exploited the confusion in children's sizes by "skimp cutting," so as to undersell competitors. Honest manufacturers have made some modifications in response to complaints, but we have had practically no dependable data for guidance.

Text of President's Address at Washington Victory Dinner

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, March 5—The text of President Roosevelt's speech at the Democratic "victory dinner" here last night follows:

On this fourth of March, 1937, in millions of homes, the thoughts of American families are reverting to the March 4 of another year. That day in 1933 represented the death of one era and the birth of another.

At that time we faced and met a grave national crisis. Now we face another crisis—of a different kind but fundamentally even more grave than that of four years ago.

Tonight I want to begin with you a discussion of that crisis. I shall continue that discussion on Tuesday night in a nation-wide broadcast and thereafter, from time to time, as may be necessary. For I propose to follow my custom of speaking frankly to the nation concerning our common problems.

I speak at this victory dinner not only as the head of the Democratic party but as the representative of all Americans who have faith in political and economic democracy.

Our victory was not sectional. It did not come from compromises and bargains. It was the voice of 27,000,000 voters—from every part of the land.

The Democratic party, once a minority party, is today the majority party by the greatest majority any party ever had.

It will remain the majority party so long as it continues to justify the faith of millions who had almost lost faith—so long as it continues to make modern democracy work—so long and no longer.

We are celebrating the 1936 victory. That was not a final victory. It was a victory whereby our party won further opportunity to lead in the solution of the pressing problems that perplex our generation.

Whether we shall celebrate in 1938, 1940, and in 1944, as we celebrate tonight, will deservedly depend upon whether the party continues on its course and solves those problems.

Will Continue So

And if I have aught to say it will continue on its course and it will solve those problems.

After election day in 1936, some of our supporters were uneasy lest we grasp the excuse of a false era of good feeling to evade our obligations. They were worried by the evil symptom that the propaganda and the epithets of last summer and fall had died down.

Today, however, those who placed their confidence in us are reassured. For the tumult and the shouting have broken forth anew—and from substantially the same elements of opposition. This new roar is the best evidence in the world that we have begun to keep our promises, that we have begun to move against conditions under which one third of the nation is still ill-nourished, ill-clad, ill-housed.

We gave warning last November that we had only just begun to fight. Did some people really believe we did not mean it? Well I meant it, and you meant it.

A few days ago a distinguished member of the Congress came to see me to talk about national problems in general and about the problem of the judiciary in particular.

I said to him: "John, I want to tell you something that is very personal to me—something that you have a right to hear from my own lips. I have a great ambition in life."

My friend pricked up his ears.

I went on: "I am by no means satisfied with having twice been elected President of the United States by very large majorities. I have an even greater ambition."

By this time my friend was sitting on the edge of his chair.

I continued: "John, my ambition relates to Jan. 20, 1941."

I could feel just what horrid thoughts my friend was thinking.

So in order to relieve his anxiety I went on to say:

This Is His Ambition

"My great ambition on Jan. 20, 1941, is to turn over this desk and chair in the White House to my successor, whoever he may be, with the assurance that I am at the same time turning over to him as President a nation intact, a nation at peace, a nation prosperous, a nation clear in its knowledge of what powers it has to serve its own citizens, a nation that is in a position to use those powers to the full in order to move forward steadily to meet the modern needs of humanity—a nation which has thus proved that the democratic form and methods of national government can and will succeed.

"In these coming years I want to provide such assurance. I want to get the nation as far along the road of progress as I can. I do not want to leave it to my successor in the condition in which Buchanan left it to Lincoln."

My friends, that ambition of mine for my successor can well be the serious ambition of every citizen who wants his United States to be handed down intact to his children and grandchildren.

I spoke in the dead earnestness of anxiety, I speak to you tonight in the same earnestness. For no one sees as a whole today's picture of this nation and the world can help but feel concern for the future.

To the President of the United States there come every day thousands of messages of appeal, of protest, of information and advice; messages from rich and poor, from business man and farmer, from factory employee and relief worker, messages from every corner of our wide domain.

Those messages reflect the most striking feature of the life of this generation—the feature which men who live mentally in another generation can least understand—the ever-accelerating speed with which social forces now gather headway.

The issue of slavery, for example, took at least 40 years—two generations—of argument, discussion and futile compromise, before it came to a head in the tragic war between the states.

But economic freedom for the wage earner and the farmer and the small business man will not wait, like emancipation, for 40 years. It will not wait for four years. It will not wait at all.

The Post War Demand

After the World War, there arose everywhere insistent demands upon government that human needs be met. The unthinking, or those who dwell in the past, have tried to block them. The wise who live in the present have recognized their innate justice and irresistible pressure—and have sought to guide them.

In some countries, a royalist form of government failed to meet these demands—and fell. In other countries, a parliamentary form of government failed to meet these demands—and fell. In still other countries, governments have managed to hold on, but civil strife has flared or threats of upheaval persist.

Democracy in many lands has failed for the time being to meet human needs. People have become so fed up with futile debate and party bickerings over methods that they have been willing to surrender democratic processes and principles in order to get things done. They have forgotten the lessons of history that the ultimate failures of dictatorships cost humanity far more than any temporary failures of democracy.

In the United States democracy has not yet failed and does not need fail. And we propose not to let it fail!

Nevertheless, I cannot tell you with complete candor that in these past few years democracy in the United States has fully succeeded. Nor can I tell you, under present circumstances, just where American democracy is headed nor just what it is permitted to do in order to insure its continued success and survival. I can only hope.

For as yet there is no definite assurance that the three-horse team of the American system of government will pull together. If three well-matched horses are put to the task of plowing up a field where the going is heavy, and the team of three pull as one, the field will be plowed. If one horse lies down in the traces or plunges off in another direction, the field will not be plowed.

New Deal Antedated 1933

What you and I call the principles of the New Deal did not originate on the fourth of March, 1933. We think of that date as the beginning, because it was not until then that the social demands they represented broke through the inertia of many years of failure to improve our political and economic processes.

What were those demands and needs? How far did we succeed in meeting them? What about them today?

Ever since the World War the farmers of America had been beating off ever-mounting disasters. This Administration tried to help them effectively where no other Administration had dared to take that risk.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act testified to our full faith and confidence that the very nature of our major crops makes them articles of commerce between the states. The AAA testified also to our full faith and confidence that the preservation of sound agriculture is essential to the general welfare—that the Congress of the United States had full constitutional authority to solve the national economic problems of the nation's agriculture. By overwhelming votes, the Congress thought so too!

You know who assumed the power to veto, and did veto that program.

In the campaign of 1936 I said: "Of course we will continue our efforts in behalf of the farmers of America. With their continued co-operation we will do all in our power to end the piling up of huge surpluses which spelled ruinous prices for their crops. We will persist in successful action for better land use, for reforestation, for better marketing facilities for farm commodities, for a definite reduction of farm tenancy, for encouragement of farmer co-operatives, for crop insurance and a stable food supply. For all these things we have only just begun to fight."

Sees Menace to Farmers

Neither individually nor as a party can we postpone and run from that fight on advice of defeatist lawyers. But I defy anyone to read the majority opinion invalidating the AAA and tell us what we can do for agriculture in this session of the Congress with any reasonable certainty that what we do will not be nullified as unconstitutional.

The farmers were not the only people in distress in 1932. There were millions of workers in industry and in commerce who had lost their jobs, young people who had never been able to find their first job, and more millions whose jobs did not return them and their families enough to live on decently.

The Democratic Administration and the Congress made a gallant, sincere effort to raise wages, to reduce hours, to abolish child labor, to eliminate unfair trade practices.

We tried to establish machinery to adjust the relations between the employer and employee.

And what happened?

You know who assumed the power to veto, and did veto that program.

The Railroad Retirement Act, the National Recovery Act and the Guffey Coal Act were successively outlawed as the child labor statute had been outlawed 20 years before.

Soon thereafter the nation was told by a judicial pronunciamento that although the Federal Government had thus been rendered powerless to touch the problem of hours and wages, the states were equally helpless; and that it pleased the "personal economic predilections" of a majority of the court that we live in a nation where there is no legal power anywhere to deal with its most difficult practical problems—a no man's land of final futility.

Have Just Begun to Fight

Furthermore, court injunctions have paralyzed the machinery which we created by the National Labor Relations Act to settle great disputes raging in the industrial field, and, indeed, to prevent them from ever rising. We hope that this act may yet escape final condemnation in the highest court. But so far the attitude and language of the courts in relation to many other laws have made the legality of this act also uncertain, and have encouraged corporations to defy rather than obey it.

In the campaign of 1936, you and I promised this to working men and women: "Of course, we will continue to seek to improve working conditions for the workers of America—to reduce hours overlong, to increase wages that spell starvation, to end the labor of children, to wipe out sweatshops. We will provide useful work for the needy unemployed. For all these things we have only just begun to fight."

And here again we cannot afford, either individually or as a party, to postpone or run from that fight on advice of defeatist lawyers.

But I defy anyone to read the opinions concerning AAA, the Railroad Retirement Act, the National Recovery Act, the Guffey Coal Act and the New York Minimum Wage Law, and tell us exactly what, if anything, we can do for the industrial worker in this session of the Congress with any reasonable certainty that what we do will not be nullified as unconstitutional.

During the course of the last four years the nation has been overwhelmed by disaster of flood and drought.

Modern science knows how to protect our land and our people from the recurrence of such catastrophes, and knows how to produce as a by-product the blessing of cheaper electric power. With the Tennessee Valley Authority we made a beginning of that kind of protection on an intelligent regional basis. With only two of its nine projected dams completed there was no flood damage in the Valley of the Tennessee this winter.

Balked by Law of the Land

But how can we confidently complete that Tennessee Valley project or extend the idea to the Ohio and other valleys while the lowest courts have not hesitated to paralyze its operations by sweeping injunctions?

The Ohio River and the "Dust Bowl" are not conversant with the habits of the interstate commerce clause. But we shall never be safe in our lives, in our property or in the heritage of our soil until we have somehow made the interstate commerce clause conversant with the habits of the Ohio River and the "Dust Bowl."

In the campaign of 1936, you and I and all who supported us did take cognizance of the Ohio River and the "Dust Bowl." We said: "Of course we will continue our efforts—for drought and flood control. For these things we have only just begun to fight."

Here, too, we cannot afford, either individually or as a party, to postpone or run away from that fight on advice of defeatist lawyers. Let them try that advice on sweating men piling sandbags on the levees at Cairo.

But I defy anyone to read the opinions in the TVA case, the Duke Power case and the AAA case and tell us exactly what we can do as a National Government in this session of the Congress to control flood and drought and generate cheap power with any reasonable certainty that what we do will not be nullified as unconstitutional.

The language of the decisions already rendered and the widespread refusal to obey law incited by the attitude of the courts, create doubts and difficulties for almost everything else for which we have promised to fight—help for the crippled, for the blind, for the mothers—insurance for the unemployed—security for the aged—protection of the consumer against monopoly and speculation—protection of the investor—the wiping out of slums—cheaper electricity for the homes and on the farms of America. You and I owe it to ourselves individually, as a party, and as a nation to remove those doubts and difficulties.

In this fight, as the lawyers themselves say, time is of the essence. In three elections during the last five years great majorities have approved what we are trying to do. To me, and I am sure to you, those majorities mean that the people themselves realize the increasing urgency that we meet their needs now. Every delay creates risks of intervening events which make more and more difficult an intelligent, speedy and democratic solution of our difficulties.

Unwilling to Take Risks

As Chief Executive and as the head of the Democratic party, I am unwilling to take those risks—to the country and to the party—of postponing one moment beyond absolute necessity the time when we can free from legal doubt those policies which offer a progressive solution of our problems.

Floods and droughts and agricultural surpluses, strikes, and industrial confusion and disorder, cannot be handled forever on a catch-as-catch-can basis.

I have another ambition—not so great an ambition as that which I have for the country, but an ambition which as a life-long Democrat, I do not believe unworthy. It is an ambition for the Democratic party.

The party, and its associates, have had the imagination to perceive essential unity below the surface of apparent diversity. We can, therefore, long remain a natural rallying point for the co-operative effort of all of those who truly believe in political and economic democracy.

It will take courage to let our minds be bold and find the ways to meet the needs of the nation. But for our party, now as always, the counsel of courage is the counsel of wisdom.

If we do not have the courage to lead the American people where they want to go, some one else will.

Here is one-third of a nation ill-nourished, ill-clad, ill-housed—now!

Here are thousands upon thousands of farmers wondering whether next year's prices will meet their mortgage interest—now!

Here are thousands upon thousands of men and women laboring for long hours in factories for inadequate pay—now!

Here are thousands upon thousands of children who should be at school, working in mines and mills—now!

Here are strikes more far-reaching than we have ever known, costing millions of dollars—now!

Here are spring floods threatening to roll again down our river valleys—now!

Here is the "Dust Bowl" beginning to blow again—now!

If we would keep faith with those who had faith in us, if we would make democracy succeed, I say we must act—now!

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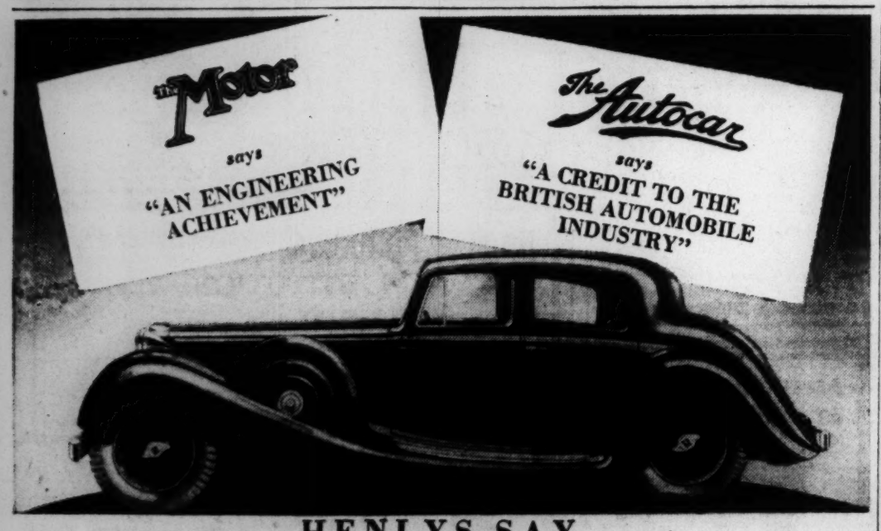

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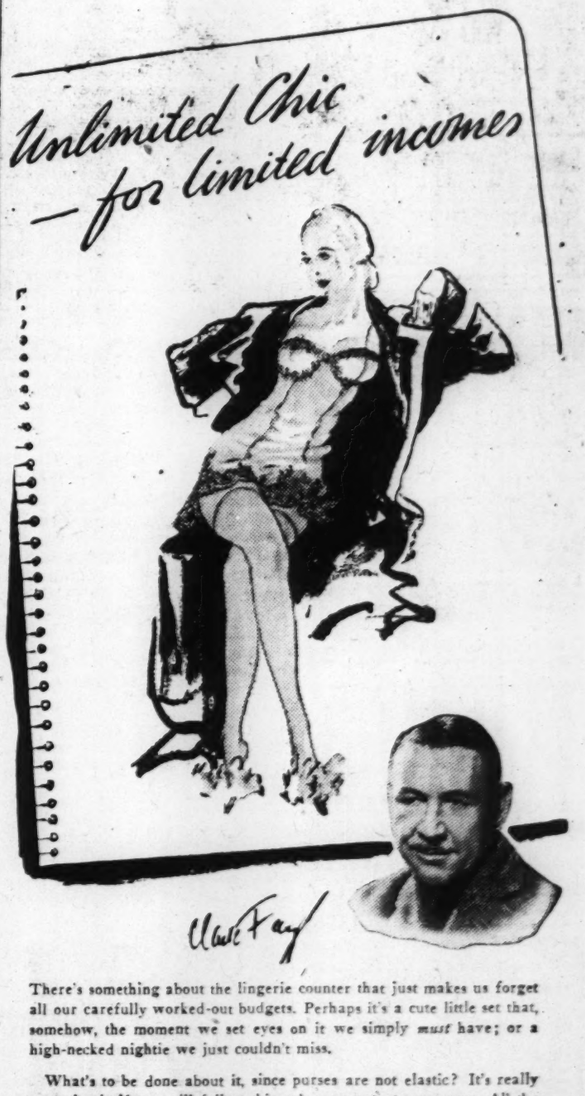
LEAVES
FROM A FASHION ARTIST'S SKETCH-BOOK



There's something about the lingerie counter that just makes us forget all our carefully worked-out budgets. Perhaps it's a cute little set that, somehow, the moment we set eyes on it we simply *must* have; or a high-necked nightie we just couldn't miss.

What's to be done about it, since purses are not elastic? It's really very simple if you will follow this rule: *concentrate on rayon.* All the smartest undies are made up in rayon nowadays. Rayon means unlimited chic for limited incomes. It tailors perfectly. It fits without a ripple or a wrinkle. It wears and washes in a way that will delight you. And to be quite sure of getting the finest rayon undies—look for the Courtaulds Shield.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Boleros, Plaids and Embroidery the Spring Accents

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Silks and Woolens Are Soft This Season

And Colors Are Led by Beige and All the 'Dusty' Tints

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Forecasting the fashions is at best a "ticklish business" and the prophet has always an anxious moment at the openings of the new collections for fear that her prophecies will not be fulfilled. In the present instance, thank goodness, she can pat herself on the back with a feeling of relief and satisfaction for the "I told you so's" have proved true, and boleros, Scotch plaids and embroidery are all among the high spots of the new fashions!

Much as I long to launch forth into descriptions of the new models, I feel that the "sensible" thing to do is to begin with their foundations, so let's consider the materials of the new season. Among all the lovely new woolens, silks, cottons and linens, it is interesting to note the renaissance of old-time friends such as nun's veiling, whipcord, serge, cheviot, French flannel, alpaca and ottoman, grosgrain and surah silks.

The new woolens are soft in texture, some with a slightly spongy feeling. Gone are the deeply crinkled crepes and rough, pebbly surfaces and in their place we have the soft, mat finish which lends itself so beautifully to the lovely pastel colorings. Lightweight tweeds in the "classic" patterns, as well as in new plaid and checked designs, hold their own for the sports costume and coat, and for the summer suit there are voiles and crepons in the same tweedy patterns. Rodier's new unstretchable jersey ("djersamix," to give it its proper name) is having a great success for the tailored costume as well as for street frocks and sports dresses.

Favorites for All Occasions

Woolen crepes, crepons, voiles and nun's veiling replace georgette for the afternoon frock and French flannel and viyella are favorites for the less dressy morning costume. Lightweight broadcloth makes the spring tailleur of the older woman and an even lighter weight is used for the street, afternoon and evening gown. Plaid woolens appear in pleated skirts, worn with a jacket in a plain material, as frocks for the younger generation and for scarves and trimmings for dark-colored frocks and suits. Gaily striped woolens, in all the colors of the rainbow, are used for blouses and evening gowns.

Silk materials all have the dull (mat) surface. Crepe satin has returned to favor and crepe alban, which has a suede-like surface resembling the "peau d'ange" which had a great vogue several years ago, is extensively used for dressy afternoon and evening costumes. In fact, there are so many new silk crepes that it is impossible to enumerate them. Suffice to say that they are all soft, dull-surfaced and supple. Even silk alpaca has lost its "stand-offishness" and become soft and drapeable.

As Soft as Silk Crepe

Shantung and tussore, while retaining their characteristic, "thready" surface, are as soft as silk crepe. Couduriere is making a double-faced shantung, the natural color and ordinary weave on the one side and a soft satin finish in dull brown or navy on the reverse. This is proving very popular for the summer tailored suit. Ottoman and grosgrain silks, likewise softer than of yore, are used for dressy tailored suits and for the new redingotes. Creed, the tailor, is showing one of the smartest of the latter in black grosgrain, double-breasted and with the back cut in a wide box pleat. Bolero jackets in plain ottoman silk are shown with printed crepe frocks. Moiré has made its reappearance in afternoon and evening gowns in several of the houses and taffeta, plain or in huge floral designs, holds a high place for the most elegant of evening costumes.

The new organzas, plain or with satin stripes, dots or bow knots are lovely for the summer evening gown. Madame Schiaparelli is showing several of these in Delft blue with a narrow silvery stripe among her new full-skirted "waltz frocks."

Humorous Designs

As for the printed crepes, small designs are the vogue, and such amusing designs! Seen from a short distance, they appear as little, brightly colored geometric figures arranged in groups, stripes or in all-over designs, but at close range one discovers that they are composed of little animals—pigs, ducks, deer, hens, flocks of sheep with shepherdess; tiny figures—harlequins, Tyrolean peasants, riders on a merry-go-round, little jacks-in-the-box, small ancestral portraits in an ornate yellow frame; berries, flowers or fruits; and drollest of all, tools and pieces of chain, stacked bicycles, electric bulbs and, as if to demonstrate the artistic possibilities of the most commonplace articles, odd bits of a dismantled motorcar!

Artificial silk (rayon) has reached a stage of perfection where it cannot readily be distinguished from the genuine silk, and when it is combined, as in many of the new materials, with linen, wool or cotton, it defies anyone save a fabric expert to recognize it.

Linens, Cottons, Piqués

As for the linens and cottons and piqués, never have these been so varied or so universally used for both day and evening costumes. Uncrushable linen (the Irish "Moygashals" in the lead) vie with shantung for the summer tailored suits and frocks, the majority of the natural linen color, though they are also used in all the soft, pastel shades, and in navy blue. Piqués, plain, blistered and in damask or striped designs retain their popularity for short jackets or long coats worn with the summer frock, and for the collar, cuffs and other trimming of the dark, tailored dress.

The new printed linens and cottons, usually in small, brightly colored designs of flowers or fruit on a white ground, are seen in every collection—short, gored skirt and bolero or fitted jacket for the day, often edged with a piping of green or red, or with long flaring skirt, sleeveless and backless bodice and jacket for the evening. Maggie Rouff uses a material of linen combined with rayon which has a slightly spongy surface which is especially effective in a long fitted coat, lined with black and worn over a plain black crepe frock.

Beaded Frocks

Lace, ranging from the finest Chantilly to heavy woolen and linen, is one of the outstanding materials and one must not forget the new Scotch plaid nets which make lovely summer evening gowns. Beaded frocks are again in fashion, closely beaded in dull china beads. Ardanse has a plain white evening gown of these porcelain beads which has the appearance of heavy crepe and this same designer is showing charming little long-sleeved jackets of a new beaded fabric in two colors, black or navy blue and white, in a design of little squares.

Now as to the new colors—next to "the old guard," meaning black, navy blue and white, we must place dull ("dusty" is the modern word) shades of yellow. There is one in particular, which the English journalists called "toffee," and the Americans "caramel," but which I should describe as about the shade of well-pulled molasses candy. This is a real headliner for coats, suits and day-time frocks. Sulphur, mustard, lemon, copper and "margarine" are other popular shades of yellow. Biscuit and string color, the "dusty" shades of pink, green and Delft blue are favorites of the new season and brick, henna, cyclamen, light gray and cerise are among the "also rans."

Jacques Heim Makes This Glamorous Evening Gown of Black and Silver Lacquered Satin, With a Puffing of Chinese Red Velvet on the Edge of the Skirt and the Top of the Bodice

Black and Beige Printed Silk Crepe Bordered With Band of Natural Colored Linen, Worn With Linen Jacket Lined With the Crepe. Model by Mlle. Chanel

Two Books for Nature and Garden Lovers

GARDENING

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Book of Shrubs, by Alfred C. Hottes. New York: A. T. De La Mare Company, Inc. $3.

Birds of the West Indies, by James Bond. Baltimore: Waverly Press, Inc. $4.50.

These compact volumes are another evidence of the growing interest in nature, in shrubs and flowers, in the feathered ornaments of field, forest and lawn. They are proof of an ever-increasing number who are finding in the open healthful and stimulating recreation.

"The Book of Shrubs" contains an unusual amount of subject matter on the vast family of shrubs, both native and exotic, now found in the United States. Families and varieties are definitely described in regard to appearance, bloom, fruit, hardiness, planting and use. There is also a great fund of information relative to fertilizers, pests, methods of propagation, transplanting, making of hot beds, etc., so much, in fact, that it seems the whole subject of planting and growing shrubs is exhaustively covered for the amateur gardener. The volume is profusely illustrated. I know of no book of its size that so completely covers the subject of shrubs and their successful propagation.

* * *

"Birds of the West Indies." Even a brief perusal of this compact volume convinces one of the great labor put into its production. Years spent among the numerous islands of the Caribbean by a skillful and patient student of ornithology has produced for the first time a comprehensive view of the bird life of that region.

Dr. Bond is to be highly commended for his accomplishment. The book is valuable, both for the casual visitor to these islands and for the student of bird life. Enough is told of the various species to insure their identification, yet the details are not sufficiently voluminous to become burdensome.

As the West Indies lie in the direct migration routes between North and South America, a large number of birds are casual visitors. These are described in detail. Of the 176 indigenous genera, two thirds are represented by a single species. A considerable number of birds from the North also become winter residents on the islands. The three groups furnish a great variety of bird life for the persistent student. The book is profusely illustrated. The colored frontispiece of the Cuban Tody is particularly fine. This volume adds a needed supplement to the many books on American bird life.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

* * *

Garden Week in Virginia

Richmond, Va.

More than a hundred of the most famous of Virginia's colonial gardens and historic homes will be open to the public from April 26 to May 1, the Garden Club of Virginia has announced. The event, to be known as Garden Week in Virginia, will give visitors to the Old Dominion their only opportunity during the year to see many of these estates which are privately owned.

Among the famous places to be featured during this period are the homes of several Virginians who were Presidents of the United States, the estate of George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights; the James River plantation belt homes, and restored Williamsburg, where John D. Rockefeller Jr. has spent millions on re-creating the colonial capital of Virginia.

Many of the homes will be opened, and their colonial paneling and furnishings may be inspected. These include more than a score, many of which were built just after 1700.

Garden Week in Virginia has been offered during the last several years and attracts visitors from almost every state in the Union. The receipts are used for the restoration of publicly owned gardens and famous trees. Among the places which have benefited are Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville; the Woodrow Wilson birthplace at Staunton; Kenmore, the home of the sister of George Washington at Fredericksburg, and Stratford, the birthplace of more than 50 members of the Lee family, including two signers of the Declaration of Independence and of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The Rolfe property, once residence of the son of Pocahontas and John Rolfe, was added to the list of those to be benefited last year, together with Wilton, built by William Randolph in 1750 and property of the Colonial Dames of America.

For 'Exquisite Living'

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London.

Our little home, though a house built eight or nine years ago, is not yet a year old to us; so the adventures of homemaking are still fresh and they will continue to be so, as long as we strive for that "exquisite living on a small scale," described by Professor Lethaby as "The Ideal."

We were in need of a small house, just sufficient to meet our modest requirements of decent living. This we set out to find one Saturday morning. London has over 8,000,000 inhabitants and all these people need a roof over their heads. We also needed one over ours. So with confidence we set forth.

* * *

After seeing one or two houses and explaining our ideas and requirements we were driven, in the estate agent's car, to a small house which, as soon as we saw it, we felt answered wonderfully well to our desires. It was brick-built, had two sitting-rooms and three bedrooms, a small kitchen, and a garden occupying one-sixteenth of an acre.

Perhaps it is not strange that many women when choosing a house are strongly influenced by the garden. Our garden, though tiny, is a perfect little "Dutch" garden, with a sunken lawn, in the center of which is a pond, complete with goldfish, fountain and water-lilies. At the end of the lawn are red brick steps leading up through a rose trellis to a delightful little rose garden. A herbaceous border surrounds the rest of the lawn, completed with a rockery which has its own little tap-controlled stream running through it. The background of the whole garden is a wood of oak trees, constituting a bird-sanctuary. Such a garden, being small and neat, is little trouble to keep in order without professional gardening help.

* * *

In the room looking out onto the garden we had a brick fireplace built, and the walls of both sitting-rooms we had covered with a rough ivory paper. It is well to be sure that the ceilings, when whitened, have an ivory cast rather than blue. The whole house is well supplied with electric light and power. Rooms which have the morning sun, should be kept warm in color scheme, avoiding hot yellows, and cheerfulness and brightness should be found throughout the whole house. A small amount of brass and silverware, useful as well as ornamental, such as a small preserving pan, letter salver, silver pin boxes, kept spotlessly clean and bright, add much to the sense of love and well-being in a home. Prof. Richard Lethaby says, "that nation must be greatest that has the most to love." It is important not to tolerate in the home anything useless or worthless, avoid overcrowding, and dispose of whatever ceases to please. A true home needs as constant weeding as does a garden.

We have some furniture, old family pieces, which have been handed down, and while we cherish them, when we need to replace anything we prefer to buy what is produced by modern craftsmen, things beautiful and suitable for present-day living, rather than search in antique shops for old things simply because of their age.

* * *

Whenever anything is needed for the home, furniture, fabrics, pottery, pans, silver or plate—even food—we always seek for quality. To obtain quality in goods, does not mean paying more than we can afford, for many good and beautiful things are just as inexpensive as cruder or uglier things, but it does mean careful and thoughtful buying, and sometimes doing without for a while. Many things seen in shop windows represent industrial slavery, and we can help to discountenance this by more careful and thoughtful shopping.

MARGARET T. HOLDEN-JONES

Attention, All of You Home Dressmakers!

Here Are a Few Useful Hints for the Family's Spring Wardrobe

By Helena Judson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Home dressmakers are so often good copyists and ingenious remodelers that they will find much of interest in the new models now being shown. These advance-of-the-season garments, designed as they are for various climates and occasions, include typical clothing not only for the grown-up members of the family, but for the juniors and even the children. Provided the copyist selects styles not too extreme and adapted to the needs of those for whom she sews, she will find these models have what are called "lasting qualities," which is as important a feature in a design as in a fabric. Many of them will be found to lend themselves easily to the remodeling of garments left over from spring and summer of last year, so that a careful study of new models, whether shown in the shops or pictured in fashion publications and advertisements, is time well spent by the one who has family sewing to do.

Planning in Advance

Planning one's work well in advance is another important factor toward satisfactory results. A trained fashion adviser, for instance, can assemble a season's wardrobe so efficiently that even with a modest dress budget, every item will prove itself well chosen. The nucleus is often a coat, too good to be laid aside. This automatically decides a basic color and the next step is to plan from the outside in; then from the inside, out! This is a sort of double-checking process which takes care of the important items of one's wardrobe, with any number of interesting contrasts and color combinations to be added from time to time, as the need for variety presents itself. A fashion adviser often recommends a coat-and-suit combination as both useful and economical; the suit for wear early in the season with separate blouses; the skirt to be used with different jackets and cardigans, and, for cold days and for traveling, the topcoat can be worn over the suit! Such a coat-and-suit combination can often be planned around the garments already on hand, provided the basic color is conveniently neutral.

If the family wardrobe can supply a topcoat of beige, gray or blue, all of which colors are keyed to be worn either with plain or figured contrasts, the remaining items of the ensemble will prove comparatively simple. Either brown or blue will look well under the beige coat. For the gray coat, anything that is keyed to go with black is a safe choice, while for wear with a blue coat there is nothing better than a contrasting shade of the same color. If the leftover topcoat is not wearable in its present state and the material cannot be matched, less than a half yard of some new goods can be used with good results. An entirely different weave for the new fabric makes an exact match in color less necessary, and if there is much variation in color, have the stitching and buttons match the new shade thus introduced. With a smart scarf collar, patch pockets and added fullness top-stitched just below the shoulder of the original sleeve, the presence of the new material will appear as a trimming, rather than a necessity.

The suit is another important feature of this ensemble, and the convenient fashion of having jacket and skirt "at odds" with each other must not be overlooked when going through the laid-asides of the family. Last year's checked or striped skirt, which now seems too narrow, may be just enough for a trim little jacket to wear with a monotone skirt! Another possibility is a plaid or checked skirt, with fullness inset back and front of a monotone matching the jacket, which, in its turn, shows revers, neckscarf and pocket flaps of the skirt material!

Still another convenient item for the home dressmaker to remember is that the jacket of the suit need not, necessarily, be of the strictly tailored type. The so-called "dressmaker finish" is quite acceptable, especially for light weight woolens and novelty fabrics that are usually suited for wear either as a separate garment over a blouse or as the waist of a two-piece dress. In either case, the fitting is easily done by inverted pin tucks both back and front, the long sleeves are square-shouldered and the neck of the two-way type, to be buttoned to the throat or turned back to disclose a folded ascot scarf.

Popular Model

A popular model is fashioned along the lines of a cardigan, with the fronts and neckline bound and stitched, giving the distinctly bordered look associated with the cardigan type of jacket. This is an excellent opportunity to introduce a contrasting fabric or color, repeating the contrast in four novel-shaped patch pockets and their odd little buttoned-down flaps. Buttons and buttonholes follow the line of the border clear to the neck, though the typical cardigan is usually buttoned only as far up as the waist.

In addition to this coat-and-suit combination, a harmonizing one-piece frock will be found useful for many occasions. Such a dress of monotone crepe may be among the family "laid-asides" merely needing refurbishing in order to be put again into active service. Quite the latest thing to freshen a partly worn frock are big floral appliques clipped from colorful prints. The background matches the monotone of the frock and these widely spaced splashes of color are cut out in oval or diamond shape, the raw edges turned under and the designs stitched to the dress either by hand or machine. Sleeve-tops and center of waistline are the favorite spots for this type of trimming. If the waistline is swathed with a sash, more of the print can be effectively used in this way, or, if the skirt needs lengthening, a band of the print may help. Any of the dark monotones, blue, black, brown and green can take on refreshing smartness with what is known as a "print trim," which is one of the novelties of the season.

Buntings for Winter Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For the very little baby, experiencing his first winter during the first five months of his life, the regulation sleeping bag is sufficient. In buying one of these buntings, whether in eiderdown or padded silk, it is wise to choose the kind that has a zipper. It is quite remarkable how even a tiny baby will kick his wee feet until they escape from the cozy bunting through a space between buttons or ties. With a zipper to close him in you are sure he is secure against the cold when taking his airing, and the covers cannot be kicked off.

When you set out to buy a bunting do not get the kind with a hood attached, for then it is there whether you want it or not. A cap must always be worn under the hood anyway, so except when taking him out on your arm, the hood, as an extra protection, is very seldom needed. When he is put outside for his nap, a warm cap is best, as in turning his head the hood does not turn and his nose is soon buried. If the bunting has a hood fastened on with buttons, you can remove it whenever desirable. For convenience in keeping them clean two buntings are needed. One for use when napping, and the other when the baby is taken out, so that you are sure to have a fresh, clean one. As the baby wears a woolen sweater and cap when going out, it is an excellent idea to get the type of bunting made without a hood and open across the top, forming a bag into which the baby is placed with only his head outside, closing up the front with a zipper. It is easy to remove, and as invariably blankets are also wrapped around as extra protection, it is by far the most convenient for a "bye-bye" bunting.

* * *

There is a waterproof pantie on the market now which does not chafe, as it is made without rubber. While offering full protection at all times (except when sleeping during the night when it is wiser not to use them) they are perfectly comfortable to most babies and eliminate a great deal of washing of pads and sheets. The rubber pantie can be used only for short periods or the baby will be uncomfortable, so it is worth while to pay a little more for this new type which most stores seem to stock.

Favorite Recipes

Dear Editor:

We have enjoyed the Favorite Recipe column so much that I am sending some which are favorites with our family.

Easter Egg Salad

Peel and dice
1 bunch of beets. Cook until tender in slightly salted water. Add enough
Vinegar to cover
½ dozen hard cooked eggs, shelled. Leave eggs in overnight or longer if deep red color is desired. Eggs may be sliced and served on lettuce with salad dressing; or cut eggs in half, remove yolks and season with salt, pepper and salad dressing. Arrange this mixture in mounds on the halved eggs. For individual servings, put two halves on a lettuce leaf and put
1 tablespoon of diced beet pickles on side.

* * *

Rhubarb Meringue Pie

Mix together
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
¼ teaspoon salt
2 beaten egg yolks, and add to
2 cups rhubarb, cut fine. Put in unbaked crust, dot with
1 tablespoon butter and bake in hot oven for 10 minutes (400° F.) reduce to (350° F.) for 40 minutes. Cover with meringue made of
2 egg whites and
3 tablespoons sugar
¼ teaspoon vanilla. Bake in slow oven (250° F.) until delicate brown.

* * *

Lemon Cake Pudding

Mix together in order given
1 cup sugar
3 tablespoons flour (level)
1 cup milk
2 egg yolks, juice of
1 lemon and a little of the grated rind. Beat
2 egg whites till stiff and fold into mixture. Turn into buttered casserole, place in pan of hot water and bake in slow oven (275° F.) for about one hour. Serve warm or cold, with or without whipped cream.

(Mrs.) L. I., California

Thoughts While Housecleaning

Three little pairs of babyboots
Hidden away in a drawer,
Six little shabby, worn-out shoes
Kept as a treasure store.

A sturdy pair of leather, black,
With boy in every line,
Slender sandals of soft brown kid,
And slippers white and fine.

Now at home on the deck of a ship
Are the feet that wore the black,
And the slender sandaled ones have roamed
Half of the world and back,

While the slippered ones run all day long
With motions quick and fleet
Keeping track of the movements of
Her own small children's feet.

MARY FRINK CONVERSE

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Ham Loaf

Mix thoroughly
¾ pound ground smoked ham
¾ pound ground lean pork
1¼ teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon poultry seasoning
2 tablespoons minced onion
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1 teaspoon minced parsley
1 cup soft bread crumbs. Mix thoroughly—then add
1 beaten egg
½ cup milk and blend until mixture holds together well.
Form into a loaf shape and place in a loaf pan.
Pour
1 cup strained tomatoes over loaf. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 1½ hours, basting occasionally.

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NORWEGIAN SARDINES

I JUST BOUGHT A BOX OF THE NEW 1937 RINSO. I'M SO ANXIOUS TO TRY IT
IT'S JUST THE THING TO USE FOR THE PARTY DISHES TONIGHT
THAT'S RIGHT— I'LL HAVE LOTS OF EXTRA DISHES TONIGHT. WILL THE NEW RINSO HELP?
I SHOULD SAY!... ITS RICHER, LIVELIER SUDS CUT DISHWASHING WORK IN HALF
THAT NIGHT after the party
THESE NEW RICHER RINSO SUDS MAKE DISHWASHING QUICKER AND EASIER THAN EVER
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Steel Company Unions Plan To Resist Drive by C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 5—A price rise of steel and steel products that bears all the signs of becoming general in the industry and a drive by leaders of the company union system of employee representation to meet the John L. Lewis challenge for industrial organization and preserve labor's status quo ante in this major barony of American business were outstanding features of developments following today upon United States Steel's historic acquiescence in an agreement between its chief subsidiary and the Lewis union.

Initial announcement of the way in which the ironmasters propose to collect the 28 per cent increase in labor charges which resulted when Carnegie-Illinois became signatory to terms with the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization came today from William A. Irvin, president of the United States Steel Corporation. Speaking from the New York offices of the corporation, Mr. Irvin said the steadily increasing costs of production, "including the recent raise in wages, the adoption of the 40-hour week to meet Government requirements under the Walsh-Healey Act and sharp price rises in supplied and raw materials" had necessitated an increase of from $3 to $8 a ton in the price of products. Advances to labor in the matter of higher wages and shorter hours, he stressed, were a "compelling factor" in the revision upward.

It was estimated here that the writing of the new chapter in labor history this week with its clause of recognition for the Lewis steel union would add $200,000,000 to the annual cost of producing steel. The pay roll for United States Steel subsidiaries alone, which have about 35 per cent of the tonnage production of the country, has jumped to $390,000,000, or $60,000,000 higher than that paid out prior to November, 1936.

As indicated by Mr. Irvin, the higher prices are designed primarily to fund the additional wage costs, rises in materials to be absorbed mainly in the greater volume of business now at its highest level since 1929, with the average operating rate 85.8 per cent of theoretical capacity as compared with 84.05 in 1926, which was one of the best normal years in the history of the industry. United States Steel employs 3000 less than the 253,000 workers in its plant in 1926, but the 40-hour week to be operative after March 16 under the agreement will sharply increase today's total of 250,000.

Meanwhile the opening move to halt the Lewis drive against the company union and craft union system came in the plant of Carnegie-Illinois itself as delegates of the corporation's Employees' Defense Committee conferred with Benjamin F. Fairless, president, whose signature to the recognition pact broke all precedent in steel, and Ross Leffler, Carnegie-Illinois industrial relations director.

The objective was clarification of Mr. Fairless' statement on the settlement that "the company will recognize any individual or group or organization as the spokesman for those employees whom they represent, but will not recognize any single organization or group as the exclusive bargaining agency for all the employees."

Leaders of the company union—the form of representation of which steel was the father, developing it to obviate the problem of the "outside union"—want the corporation to define the form this type of organization will continue under, with "specific understanding" on its intentions with respect to future negotiations.

Confronted with these aftermath developments to the week's peace pact, Philip Murray, head of the Lewis-sponsored Steel Workers' Organization Committee, expedited his program to effect a universal agreement throughout the industry. The pattern of procedure is definitely that which won a signed union agreement from United States Steel, citadel of the open shop. This calls for conferences—not strikes—and will be accompanied by an intensified drive for augmented membership lists. The Lewis union now claims that 200,000 of the industry's 550,000 workers carry the cards of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The American Federation of Labor continued to be out of the picture here, with no repercussion whatsoever from the salvo aimed from Washington by William Green, federation chief, at the activities of the Lewis insurgents. The Green stand, that the amalgamataed's pact with Carnegie-Illinois was "directly traceable to the enactment of the Walsh-Healey act," which the federation takes the credit for inspiring, brought no comment from Lewis aides on the steel front. It was remarked here, however, that the United States Steel price rise announcement had specified the wage and hour revisions as Walsh-Healy requirements and was without reference to the union recognition phase of the pact.

All these manifestations, with their emphatic implication that all is not yet quiet on the steel front, was borne out in the accelerated activities of the Lewis organizers who have still to take the hurdle raised by Mr. Green that workers cannot be for both the American Federation of Labor and the Commmittee for Industrial Organization.

There was no tendency to rest on oars in these quarters, and impetus to press for the Lewis form of union was had in the addition of six more independent steel concerns to the list of 18 which yesterday had given recognition to the Amalgamated.

The southern steel production area also today had reflected the Pittsburgh agreement when the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, largest producer in that section and part of the United States Steel system, granted a seven-cent-an-hour increase and a 40-hour week.

Prices advanced by U. S. Steel $3 to $8 a ton: Financial page.

Peacemaker

International

Mrs. Myron C. Taylor

Wife of the Chairman of the Board of the U. S. Steel Corporation Who Is Given Credit for Clearing the Way for an Amicable Settlement Between the Steel Industry and the C. I. O. Union

Wife of Steel Head Credited With Aiding Industrial Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 5 — The new democracy in the steel industry was credited today to the vision and conciliatory thought of Mrs. Myron C. Taylor, wife of the chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation.

It was Mrs. Taylor who brought about the first meeting between her husband and John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

From that meeting, steel leaders admitted, came the understanding that resulted in recognition of Mr. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization by the hitherto bitterly antagonistic Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, chief subsidiary of United States Steel.

The revolution in industrial history had its beginning in the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, where Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were dining a few days before last Christmas.

Into the restaurant strode burly John L. Lewis. Mrs. Taylor exclaimed:

"Myron, I want to meet John Lewis."

Obediently, the chairman of United States Steel approached Mr. Lewis with something like this:

"Mr. Lewis, if you'll pardon me, I'm Myron Taylor."

They shook hands and Mr. Lewis accepted an invitation to dine with them. They talked. What was said nobody knows exactly, but what came out of the meeting has made history.

As Mr. Lewis commented later:

"The settlement has been made possible by the far-seeing vision and industrial statesmanship of Myron C. Taylor. From time to time, in New York and Washington, Mr. Taylor and I have engaged in conversations and negotiations."

Supplement Shows Delaware Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., March 5—A 48-page supplement entitled "Delaware Today and Tomorrow" has been published by the News-Journal Company, publishers of Journal-Every Evening and the Morning News.

The edition dealt with the rapid growth of the State in the last two years and developments that are in progress. The supplement was well illustrated with pictures depicting Delaware in the "good old days" as well as modern scenes.

President Roosevelt expressed his interest in the special edition by writing to Theodore G. Joslin, president of the News-Journal Company, as follows: "I am glad to learn that in recognition of continued prosperity a special edition of the News Journal papers will be issued, entitled 'Delaware Tomorrow.' It is particularly gratifying to know that the present conditions foreshadow an increasingly active future. All this is reassuring because it means, in the long run, regular employment for an increasing number of workers and thereby a greater measure of happiness and security for all the people."

C. I. O. Is Rebuffed In First Bid For New Jersey Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 5—The first demand by an affiliate of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization for recognition by a Trenton manufacturer was made here today when John Marchiando, representative of the United Rubber Workers of America, Local No. 83, sent a request to F. E. Schluter, president of the Thermoid Company, for a conference on a case of alleged discrimination and other problems of employment. Mr. Marchiando said the committee which would call on Mr. Schluter would be composed of himself and four union officers employed by the Thermoid company.

Mr. Schluter's first reaction was to turn down the request, and in a letter to Mr. Marchiando he declared that while he was willing to meet with a committee of his workers, he had received no request from them for a conference.

Reports had reached him, however, he added, that "threats and scare methods" were being used by outsiders in an effort to force company workers to join the union.

"Such methods must stop immediately," he warned. "This company will not tolerate threats, coercion or frightening methods against our employees. I want you to know that we have taken measures to prosecute any individuals who continue this cowardly practice."

Mr. Schluter told his workers that any decisions they made of their "own free will" would have "the absolute support" of the company "plus the protection of local and state authorities."

Dewey Wins Medal Of 100-Year Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—Special Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey is the possessor today of the gold medal of the Hundred Year Association, awarded to him by the organization of New York City business enterprises which have functioned continuously for more than a century, in recognition of his campaign to exterminate industrial rackets here.

Mr. Dewey received the medal from Victor F. Ridder, publisher of the New York Staats-Zeitung, at the association's ninth annual dinner at the Savoy-Plaza Hotel last night. The basis of the award, it was said, was Mr. Dewey's outstanding work during the past year.

In describing the work of the special prosecutor, Alexander R. Sharton, president of the association and publisher of the New York Journal of Commerce, emphasized that vigorous and resourceful prosecution was the only successful method of relieving a city of industrial racketeering.

"One outstanding evil of modern society is the existence of organized rackets that prey upon business and the community's social life," he said, adding that in New York City an aroused public opinion finally resulted in the Dewey investigation and the prosecution of anti-social conditions.

Colonel Roosevelt Decries Court Plan

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, returning from a European trip today on the United States liner Washington, said that if the Supreme Court proposal of President Roosevelt wins in Congress "we will have sold our children down the river."

Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, the Colonel went to England for a series of lectures at Oxford, Cambridge, and the University of London. He visited Ireland and he lectured at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. In commenting upon the Supreme Court, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"If the President wins, the Supreme Court will be merely the errand boy of any political party in power in Washington."

Rollins College Awards Five Honor Scholarships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—Awards of five Rollins national honor scholarships, one of which goes to Donald James Cram of Brattleboro, Vt., a student at Winnwood School, have been made by Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., it was announced here today.

The other winners are Dudley Van Ingen Darling of Scarborough School; Everett Leslie Farnsworth Jr., of Cushing Academy; Joseph John Rembock of Scarborough School, and Warren Forbes Siddall of Mercersburg Academy.

Germany Given U.S. 'Regrets' On LaGuardia's Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 5—An expression of the very earnest regret of the United States Government over remarks by the Mayor of its largest city was extended formally to Germany here today accompanied, however, by a reminder that free speech is a cherished part of America's national heritage.

The expression was conveyed to an official of the German Embassy here by a subordinate official of the State Department who acted on behalf of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Circles close to the German Embassy said that Mr. Hull's communication was considered satisfactory and that the incident was closed.

In substance, Mr. Hull's communication, which was delivered verbally, was as follows:

"The German Government through its embassy here makes complaint against certain utterances of Hon. Fiorello La Guardia in a public address at the Hotel Astor in New York on March 3, stating that such utterances seriously and severely reflect upon the head of the German State and the German Government.

"In this country the right of freedom of speech is guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen and is cherished as a part of the national heritage.

"This, however, does not lessen the regret of the Government when utterances either brought by private citizens or by public officials speaking in an individual capacity do offense to a Government with which we have official relations.

"I very earnestly deprecate the utterances which have given offense to the German Government. They do not represent the attitude of this Government toward the German Government. It is our policy to conduct the official relations with other nations upon a basis of complete and mutual respect for the rights and sensibilities of each other."

LaGuardia Urges Nondenominational Building at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, a Protestant and a Mason, is out today in support of a movement backed by a group which includes Protestants, Jews and Roman Catholics for a nondenominational religious building at New York's 1939 World's fair.

The building, moreover, would be dedicated to religious freedom. The Mayor, addressing the women's division of the American Jewish congress at the Astor Hotel here last night, said such a project should find the support of World's fair authorities.

Mayor LaGuardia emphasized, however, that he had no control over plans for the fair, but that the freedom of religious conscience was a necessary counterpart to civilized progress. He saw the peace of the world menaced by the growth of nationalism and religious strife, and praised the women of the Jewish congress for their efforts to end the suppression of freedom.

The Mayor then launched a strong criticism of the Hitler Government in Germany, declaring in effect that it was well known American citizens of Jewish faith had been discriminated against there.

The proposal for a building to house religious organizations was made by Michael Williams, editor of the Commonweal, a Roman Catholic publication. Mr. Williams said the building could house exhibits, present speakers and furnish a hall for speakers in demonstrating the American ideal of free religious interests.

Besides Mayor LaGuardia and Mr. Williams, other speakers at the meeting included Fannie Hurst, novelist; Charles Edward Russel, writer and lecturer, and Rabbi Stephen B. Wise, of New York City's free synagogue.

Attack on Bootleg Coal Planned in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 5—Mobilization of forces for a combined attack on the "bootleg" coal industry of Pennsylvania began here today following a meeting of legitimate coal dealers and interested state agencies.

Pressure will be brought for legislative action to broaden the state power to cope with the vendors of such fuel. Bills introduced by Senator Robert C. Hendrickson (R) of Gloucester would require coal truckers to obtain a certificate showing the origin of their loads, compel all dealers to obtain licenses and permit New Jersey weighmasters to function at points within a mile outside the State. More stringent weight regulations are another feature of the proposed legislation.

Air Mail Forecast At Usual Postal Rates

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—Post Office Department officials envisioned today a time when "flying mail cars" would span the continent with letters mailed at ordinary postage rates.

The department is not yet ready to reduce air mail rates, one high-ranking official said, but may be able to do so "within a few years."

Enormous planes capable of holding considerably more mail than is being carried now will be necessary, he said. Clerks would sort and sack letters while in flight.

Chickens Bring Profits

T. T. Brown, poultry specialist at North Carolina State College, says the 393 demonstration poultry flocks in his State earned their owners a profit of $12,994 in one month last year.

Canada's Union Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

ways and the Canadian Pacific Railway—the threat of a tie-up still looms.

National Poll

A national poll of the 86,000 members of the 17 unions involved in the railway wage dispute is now being taken and the result will be announced at a meeting of the Joint Negotiating Committee at a meeting in Montreal on March 18. Recent developments, including the restoration of the last 5 per cent cut in Civil Service salaries, have influenced the railwaymen in favor of a walkout. Following mass meetings held spontaneously in railroad towns across the Dominion during the past week it was predicted by union officials that there would be a 100 per cent vote to strike.

The dispute arose when a Railway Conciliation Board handed down a recommendation to restore only a portion of the last 10 per cent given to the rail workers. The unions refused to accept the partial restoration and proceeded to ballot their members from coast to coast. In the meantime the most serious transportation tie-up in the history of the Dominion threatens. There is still no trans-Canada highway and in many parts of the west roads are impassable during the winter months. The railways are essential in supplying many districts with supplies and for long-distance hauling they represent the only system available.

Should the wheels of Canada's locomotives be stopped by a strike it would mean that not only industry but practically every home in the Dominion would feel the force of the blow.

Center in Ontario

Ontario is the Dominion's most industrialized Province and it is in her factories that recent labor activities have been concentrated. The most serious strike now in progress in Canada is the walkout of 500 furniture workers from mills in a dozen Ontario towns and cities. The manufacturers protest that sweatshop conditions in Quebec factories have made competition so difficult that they are economically incapable of paying the wages demanded by the strikers. The workers have refused to return to their lathes unless wages are raised to meet their demands. It is likely that another 500 men from the Toronto factories will join them in the walkout.

Canada's first sit-down strike of major proportions last week brought out the police and the threat of a bench warrant for the arrest of 50 men who have maintained a vigil in the foundry of a Sarnia, Ont., company holding a contract for the manufacture of automobile blocks.

In Welland, Ont., a textile workers' strike recently ended in victory for the strikers only after violence flared and a federal conciliator was called in to effect the settlement.

Up to Provinces

There is in Canada no governmental agency comparable to the National Labor Relations Board. Labor administration rests entirely with the provinces.

Ontario has plucked what the Hepburn administration believes to be some of the more attractive feathers from the fallen Blue Eagle and has framed the Industrial Standards Act which provides for a code in any industry where 60 per cent of the employers and employees signify their willingness to cooperate. The initiative in seeking a code must be taken by the industry and not by the Government.

Several industries are now codified and operate on schedules of wages and hours drawn up by the Ontario Department of Labor. The Ontario authorities are responsible for the administration of the code and are legally empowered to bring charges against employers or employees failing to comply with the regulations.

In the current session of the Ontario Legislature it was announced that Ontario would constitute a labor board, composed of five members, to hear complaints and to coordinate the enforcement of all labor legislation with special reference to the Standard Act. The Federal Government is powerless to act in a labor dispute unless both parties agree to the intervention.

Success in U. S.

The publicity given the recent strikes and the claims of victory made by the C. I. O. of John L. Lewis across the border and the fact that many major Canadian unions are technically within his fold have been added incentives to the drive to repair the weakened defenses of trade unionism in the Dominion.

Especially in Western Canada has the C. I. O. appealed to the more radical and more progressive minds. Labor has languished in recent years on the prairies. Winnipeg, once one of the strongest labor cities in Canada, has lost much of its dominance. Unsuccessful strikes and unemployment have weakened union organization in other western cities. But they are rising again and in their fight back to unity and strength it is probable that many of them will turn to John L. Lewis and his industrial unionism.

Labor is marching again. Even as strikes have mottled the industrial map of the United States it is almost certain that similar activity will continue to break out along the Canadian labor front with increasing frequency as labor flexes its muscles, realizes its new strength and prepares to demand what it considers to be a just share of the wealth that it helps to create.

Trees for Furniture City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The city of High Point, in Guilford county, furniture manufacturing center, will increase its wood supply, but not for the purpose of making chairs and dining room tables. The officials there have voted an appropriation for the purchase of 65,000 shortleaf pines, 1000 walnuts and 200 pecan seedlings, which will be transplanted on the municipally-owned farm.

The local branch of the Soil Conservation Service will handle the planting of the trees over the city.

French in Swift Moves to Stabilize Franc

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

The new series of financial reforms anounced by Premier Blum constitute a recognition and attempeted remedy of a situation in France that has lately been growing desperate. France has been suffering from:

1. Consignment of money abroad by French capitalists.
2. Hoarding by French peasants.
3. Rising prices.

All these troubles have remained to plague French finance in spite of previous curative measures.

On Sept. 26, 1936, France joined the long procession of nations to desert the pre-depression gold standard. That is, gold was not obtainable by private persons for either hoarding or export. The ban was made an item in a tripartite monetary agreement between France and Great Britain and the United States. This also called for a "realignment" of the exchange value of the franc. The franc was to be devalued between 25 per cent and 34 per cent of its pre-September rate.

It was expected that such a "realignment" would ameliorate the French fiscal trouble.

Capital had been fleeing the country. It was hoped that, after such a currency "revolution," it would come back. Nothing of the kind has happened. The "hot money" has stayed in foreign financial centers, chiefly New York, either afraid to return to France under Léon Blum or attracted by the superior opportunities of profit-making in the United States.

There might have been another reason for the lack of repatriation; devaluation was not definitive. Therefore some of the capital might have been awaiting another "revolution" before returning home. Such a "revolution," indeed, had been freely expected. When the decrees of Sept. 26 were announced, many experts felt that the devaluation should have been at least 40 per cent.

Such a view finds support from recent events. Although the facts are no longer published, it is well known that France has been losing a lot of gold, the export of which is now reserved by official France. The export has been due in part to the necessity of keeping up the new exchange rate. There may still be a basic overvaluation in the currency which the "realignment" of Sept. 26 did not cure. Or the gold flow may be caused by the continuing flight of French capital abroad.

France, Gold-Exporter

Even though French capitalists cannot export gold themselves, their transfers of funds over the exchange market affects the exchange rate, so that they lead to an export of gold by the authorities.

Premier Blum hopes to arrest the flight of capital and promote its repatriation by the establishment of a gold market in France.

This means that once again gold may be bought and sold by private persons, though not for export. Thus, if the capitalists are still afraid of the Blum regime, they may exchange their holdings into gold, and keep the metal in France.

Of course, this would not help the French economy. The object of the gold market is to attract gold out of hoards, not to promote hoarding. But the setting up of such a market is designed to allay fears. It gives the capitalist an opportunity of buying gold. Likewise, however, it gives the country folk an opportunity of selling their gold hoards. No questions are asked in a market, but, under the present system, where gold is bought only by the Bank of France, the hoarder is identifiable, and, apparently, subject to penalties.

The decrees also introduce a note of less uncertainty about the exchange value of the franc. Today's rate shows a 29 per cent depreciation; which is about the mean between the 25 per cent and 34 per cent allowed by the Sept. 26 "realignment." An announcement of a permanent rate is expected this week-end. This may promote a return of capitalist confidence in the currency.

Other reassurances to frightened capital are expected in pledges to be more orthodox in the handling of the Government's finances and in cost-increasing social legislation.

The rising prices from which France is complaining are in part due to the social legislation. This legislation has raised costs. And the employers have recouped themselves out of higher prices. These advanced prices have robbed the French export trade of some of the benefits that were expected to come from the Sept. 26 "realignment." A slash in the franc made the exporter's price the same in his own currency but "pro tanto" cheaper in the importer's currency. In other words, French exports should have been stimulated. However, costs at home began to go up on the heels of the Sept. 26 move, and French prices had to go up, too. This has been steadily rubbing out the export advantages of devaluation.

Of course, the reason for the price increases in France is not due entirely to the new cost-increasing Blum laws. There has been profiteering. The voluntary control by retailers which was so notable in Britain in 1931 seems to have been absent in France. Again, world prices of raw materials, upon which France depends for her finished goods, have been soaring since the Sept. 26 action.

All that M. Blum can do in the matter of rising prices is to rally the country around a price regime free from profiteering.

Blum Lifts Gold Ban to Revive Franc

(Continued from Page 1)

a reversal of policy by the Blum Government have been canvassed.

Premier Blum's program is now to reconcile capital and labor. It would appear that Radicals in the cabinet have prevailed over Socialists and have demonstrated the impossibility of pursuing extravagant experiments any further without bringing the country to speedy bankruptcy. They demand not only a "pause," but assurances that nationalization, which is frightening capital out of France, is no part of the government program.

Difficult Choice

For some time it has been apparent that the Government was being forced into a position in which it must either restore confidence by slowing up the more extreme reforms or by instituting real control of the exchange market.

The choice for the Front Populaire was difficult. The possibility of the control of exchanges might accelerate the flight from the franc that has been gaining momentum for some time and would moreover signify a rupture of the tri-partite financial understanding which France concluded with the United States and Britain when the Government decided to devaluate the franc.

Meanwhile the door has been wide open for money to take its flight either out of the country or at any rate into hiding places. Nor was it the great capitalists but, on the contrary, the small owners of securities who chiefly displayed their distrust. They, as in 1926, "plebiscited" the Government—in the negative sense—by selling their bonds.

How to Save Franc

The problem is not, as is sometimes stated, whether the Treasury can meet its obligations. Of course it can. It can print money. The problem is how to prevent the franc from falling if there is inflation or a financial panic.

In other countries, the mere fact of devaluation has restored confidence and commercial balance sufficiently to determine relative prosperity.

In France, devaluation has not so far succeeded in this respect because it was accompanied by measures sending up costs and sending down production, and by threats frightening the small as well as the large possessors of capital.

Alternative Courses

So, inexorably, Premier Blum was being driven to drastic decisions.

Would he resign, leaving his successor to wrestle with the financial troubles?

Or would he by giving assurances and by making necessary changes sacrifice his policy to the financial needs of France?

Or would he—or someone else—repudiate the ideal of financial liberty hitherto professed in France and control the exchanges by what would be tantamount to a financial dictatorship.

Against such control Premier Blum has always protested. But he, like many other statesmen, declares that in the last resort the State "has a right to all the elements of French riches" and he has said "I will not envisage the possibility of what must happen if help is systematically refused."

Surprise Communiqué By French Government Precedes Radio Appeal

PARIS, March 5 (AP)—Premier Léon Blum's Government, seeking to steady France's teetering finances, lifted a five-month-old ban on domestic gold trading today and announced that the deficit-ridden budget would be reduced drastically in preparation for a new loan to pay national expenses.

The effect of the Cabinet's action, officials hoped, would be to attract gold from hoarders inside the country and draw French gold back into France from outside.

Premier Blum called on President Lebrun, former Premier Edouard Herriot and other present and former officials of the Government to join in radio appeals to the country to support the new interior loan. The amount of the loan has not been fixed.

Further Devaluation

An official communiqué left the question of further devaluation of the franc unanswered. But informed sources predicted that Finance Minister Vincent Auriol was prepared to stabilize the monetary unit at 21.94 to the dollar, only slightly less than the present rate of 21.50 to the dollar.

The reduction would be slightly more than 2 per cent. At the rate of 21.94 to the dollar, the franc's value would be 4.55 cents, compared to the present rate of almost 4.65 cents.

Government control of foreign exchange is "excluded," Premier Blum announced in a communiqué after the Cabinet session at the Elysée palace.

He emphasized that all financial activity of the Government would be guided by provisions of the monetary stabilization agreement of last September among the United States, Great Britain and France.

New Measures

The Cabinet voted approval for three measures to bolster the nation's financial position.

1. A request to the Bank of France to give general authorization for free importation and free trading in gold in the interior (of the country) to become effective Monday, March 8.

2. Formation of a commission of experts to "assure defense of the franc, the security of commerce and stability of prices."

3. Dispatch of "severe instructions" to all Government departments to cut expenses with the "single reservation of necessary increases in small salaries," and promise of punishment for unjustified increases in prices of necessities of life.

The first of the projected measures, the Cabinet explained, would allow the Bank of France to enter the gold market, buying and selling at current prices and without identification of dealers.

Old Restrictions Off

Restrictions on gold transactions, imposed last October under the devaluation law, thus were nullified and the metal again became an active unit in over-the-counter transactions.

Concerning reduction in governmental expenditures, the Cabinet ministers said:

"The Government is resolved not to hinder a return to real equilibrium by expenses not provided for in the national revenue. Must severe instructions will be given to all departments to forbid additional credits."

Must Peg Franc

To revive confidence, parliamentary circles said, the Government necessarily must peg the franc, at least unofficially.

Financial circles expected the Bank of France, with the backing of the Treasury and under the tripartite agreement among France, Great Britain and the United States, to keep the franc to 21.50 to the dollar, approximately the present market price.

Parliamentary circles thought it more probable that Vincent Auriol, Minister of Finance, would seek to peg the franc at 21.94, a slightly lower rate, in order to aid foreign trade and prevent further strain on French finances.

The Premier promised the "needs of the Treasury will be brought to a figure which should not exceed the normal capacity of Treasury placements or loans."

"Half of these needs," he said, correspond to the 19,000,000,000 francs ($883,500,000) in extraordinary defense credits for 1937.

This national defense financing, Mr. Blum asserted, will not allow any Frenchman to "plead his personal interests in order to dodge his civic obligations."

"The rest of the treasury needs should be easily covered by normal operations in a short-term market," he added.

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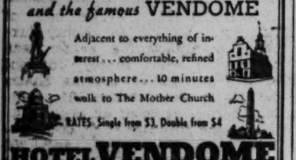

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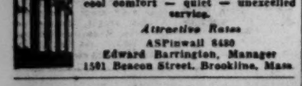

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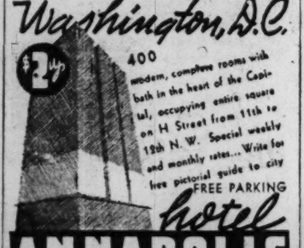

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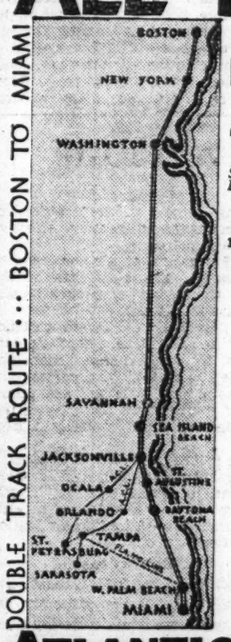

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Ayr Bubbles

MY COMING to Ayr brought many a bubble floating back to me on the stream of memory. I approached the town on a cool, gray day not conducive to sightseeing. This was a pity, for there are many things in Ayr which are worth looking at. It has, for example, a good golf links. But, as I do not play golf, this did not particularly interest me. It contains the original "Tam o' Shanter Inn." It has a statue of Burns, just outside the railway station. (But, as I came by road, I did not see this statue.) Here the River Ayr is spanned by the celebrated thirteenth-century Brig of Ayr. It was at Ayr that Sir William Wallace, the renowned Scottish patriot, made his first openly hostile move against England, and in this town Robert the Bruce once held a Parliament. At Alloway, on the outskirts of Ayr, may be seen the cottage where, on January 25, 1759, Robert Burns was born. But I did not see this cottage, either. Yet it was Ayr's associations with Burns that fired the train of memory.

For I, even I, have associations with Burns. As soon as I learnt to read, my governess told my parents that they ought to buy me a book. This seemed reasonable. But what sort of a book? Well—a good book. The answer was unimpeachable in its way, but somewhat lacking in definite direction. So it happened that, with all English literature to choose from, my parents elected to purchase a complete edition of the works of Robert Burns, a superb volume in red morocco, with gilt edges, and a reproduction of Raeburn's dark, romantic portrait as frontispiece. It is before me as I write, a noble and gallant veteran, still crimson and legible, but getting a little worn about the seams. Such was my introduction to the realm of books.

MANY YEARS LATER, I wrote an article in which I hazarded the opinion that Burns had a greater command of pathos than had Sir Walter Scott. This was a triumph of critical honesty over inclination; for Scott, during many years, was my favorite author, which Burns never was. Yet the statement did not meet with universal approval. One of my readers was worried, even distressed, by it, chiefly on the ground that Scott led a more heroic life than Burns, a reason which I do not think can be allowed. But, though my critic was a Scotsman, whilst I am three-quarters English (but the other quarter is Highland), I still think that I am right. I would, in fact, go further, and say that, though Scott's work in bulk seems to me to be greater than Burns's, yet Burns's will last longer, and his reputation ultimately be the higher.

THE PRESSURE OF competition in the world of literature is so tremendous that only work which approaches perfection can hope permanently to endure. If one drew a graph of the artistic merit of Scott's novels, it would resemble the outline of Table Mountain at the Cape more than that of Everest. In other words, Scott has written half-a-dozen books—all on the same high level of quality. It would be difficult to discriminate in merit between such novels as "Waverley," "Redgauntlet," "The Heart of Midlothian," "The Antiquary," and "Old Mortality." Yet, magnificent as these stories are, they somehow lack the final stamp of genius working at fullest inspiration. They are not among the world's supreme novels, like "War and Peace," or "Pride and Prejudice," or "Eugénie Grandet." They do not take hold of any aspect of existence, and express it better than it has ever been expressed before or since. Burns, I think, does this. No one has ever caught the pathos of recollected friendship as he has done—

We twa hae paidl'd in the burn
Frae morning sun till dine,
But seas between us braid hae roar'd
Sin' auld lang syne.

Or written of human affection with greater intensity combined with simplicity than in—

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun;
I will luve thee still, my dear,
While the sands o' life shall run.

The work of Scott is obviously on a much grander and more ambitious scale than the lyrics of Burns; and doubtless an epic is, other things being equal, greater than an epigram. It is better, far better, to write "Paradise Lost" than to describe a fox hunt as "the unspeakable chasing the uneatable." But a perfect epigram is a surer passport to permanent fame than a middling epic. Wilde's reputation is greater than "Festus" Bailey's.

IT SOMETIMES HAPPENS that, when one does not succeed in making oneself instantly acceptable in what one is writing, a pleasing or amusing sequel follows. I once contributed to the vast pile of literature that has grown up around Sherlock Holmes an ironical article, "proving" that the author of Holmes was Dr. Watson; and this sorely puzzled a reader whose encyclopedia rightly informed him that the real author was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. On another occasion I followed Keats's suggestion about Cortez gazing at the Pacific, and soon afterwards received an agreeable note urging me to read the eleventh chapter of Mr. Richard Halliburton's "New Worlds to Conquer." When in Oxford shortly afterwards, I tried to find the book in the library of the Union Society, I discovered that it was not there. I subsequently recounted my disappointment in print, and the episode concluded delightfully with my charitable and unknown friend sending me a presentation copy of Mr. Halliburton's work, wherein I learned that Keats was wrong in supposing Cortez to have been the first European to see the Pacific, that honor belonging to Balboa.

HAROLD HOBSON

A Man in a Sou'wester Predicts the Weather

Yes, she's high, the glass is, awful high;
Take it this time of year, she'll likely go
To thirty-point-six, maybe.
By and by
The wind drops out, and after that a slow,
Cold air moves round a little—puddles freeze;
There's nothing colder, queer as it may sound,
To beat the *first* of that south, winter-breeze;
The glass begins to fall, the wind hauls round;
And on the back of that, there comes the gale
Piling the big seas up upon the shore;
The tide-rip boils as if a solid pail
Of yeast had tumbled overboard!
The roar
Will fill the house, though doors are all shut tight;
Yes, she's high, the glass is, awful high;
We'll likely get a dose of wind tonight,
When she starts in a-falling—by and by.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

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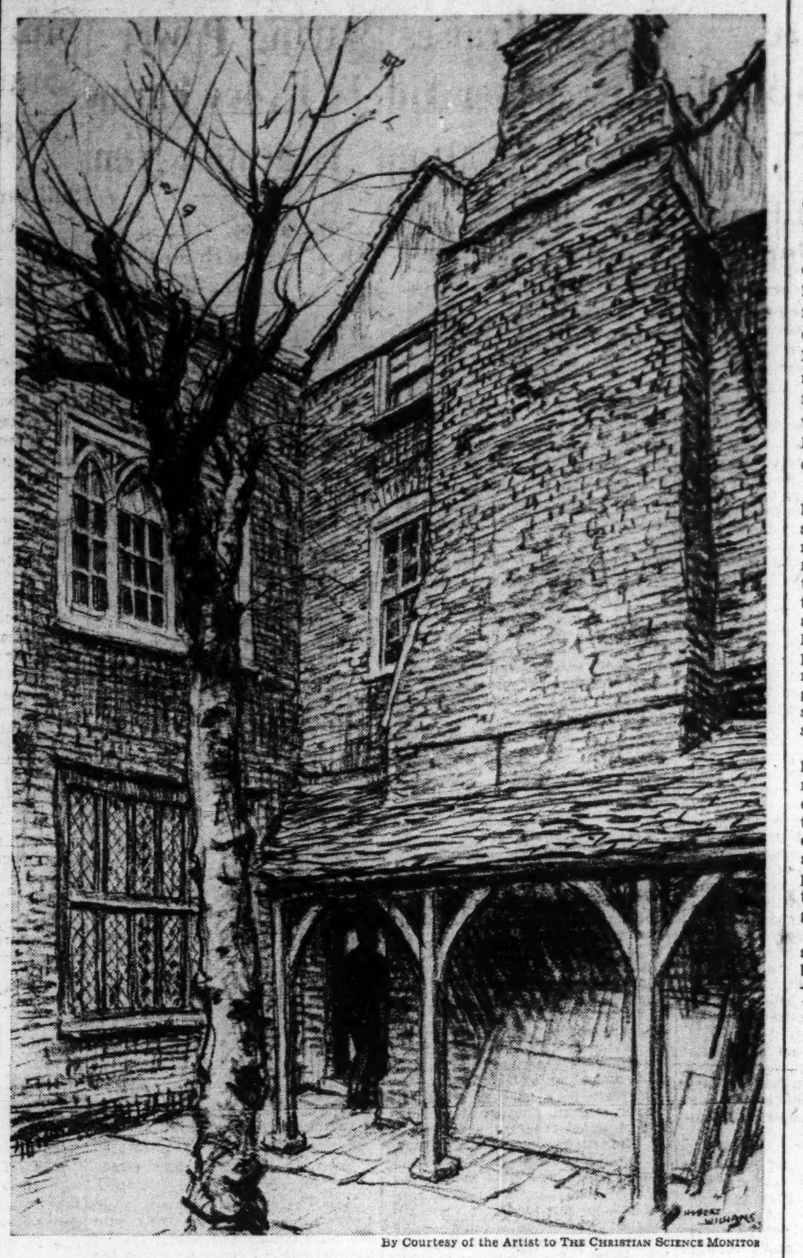

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE OLD HOUSE, HOMERTON: *A Drawing by Hubert Williams.*

"I Saw Three Ships"

THEY were little ships, all three, and each on a different bay of Puget Sound. The first came sailing in from the South Seas and anchored alongside the wharf of the sawmill at Port Gamble—a three-masted schooner with a French captain and a crew of native Tahitians.

It was a mild winter day when this little ship came in, but there was snow on the ground. "Most unusual weather," the people of the Sound Country would say. So when the crew came ashore dressed, for the most part, in their own brown skins, there was good business at the lumber company store. The brown boys bought heavy shoes, rough trousers and shirts, in which they looked clumsy and ill-at-ease; and, no matter how good their intentions were, there was always a definite expanse of brown skin somewhere, for parts of their garments were sure to be torn, ripped or discarded, as if bodies unused to the bondage of clothes refused to be covered. And a yarn was told of how the Tahitians filled some bags with snow to take home to their friends.

The ship lingered in port—unloading, loading—then one afternoon the little vessel, low in the water with her load of lumber, moved out of the harbor in tow of a tugboat. Later we watched her in the distance, beautiful in the glow of sunset, as she unfurled her sails and set her course for far-off Papeete.

THE SECOND SHIP is encircled with memories of sunshine, a morning in June, and a friend. The evergreen trees came trooping down the hills to the clean little capital town, and hosts of gay flowers seemed to fill the air with song as well as with perfume, as we walked down to the dock and saw a blue-feathered crane on a pile. Across the waterway we saw large boats, a busy lumber mill, and a certain point that marked the location of oyster beds; but what were Olympia oysters, the shipping business, or lumber industry compared with a crane on a pile! Then we looked down, and there in the water under us was the smallest of all little ships. Four tiny rooms were crowded on deck — wheel house, engine room, stateroom and galley. Somehow it made us think of the Shoe the Old Woman lived in. Deserted for the moment, the little boat was plainly awaiting the return of her master. No far-off ports for this little tramp ship! One could easily imagine her comfortable "chug-chug" and shrill whistle as she plied between the near-by docks with small cargoes and occasional passengers, and came back to her own berth; like the blue crane that circled around the bay for food and returned to her place on the pile.

THE THIRD SHIP was white and sturdy and strong, a combination of steam and sail that frequented the lands of the midnight sun. From the fjords of Norway, she came to be a trader between Seattle and northern Russia. Her new master was a hospitable host; I shall long remember the dinner on board the little craft, before she left Seattle for her first voyage to the Arctic homes of the walrus and the Eskimo. Besides the cargo, the ship was well supplied with reading matter for master, captain, and crew—good books, and newspapers; and in the lingering twilight of a day in early summer, the little white ship backed out of her slip and headed for the Kolyma River, via Bering Strait and the Arctic Ocean, hoping to start back with her cargo of furs in time to escape being frozen in for the winter.

P. Y.

STANDING in this quiet little London courtyard, you might well imagine yourself to be at Hampton Court Palace, so unmistakably Tudor is the mellow red and brown of the surrounding brick walls. Yet, actually, this is the back of a house in the heart of the crowded East End. It is the subject of an appeal which has been issued to save this, "the most interesting secular building in the East End of London," for the National Trust. As such, it was especially recommended for permanent preservation by the Royal Commission of Historical Monuments.

Known as the Institute of St. John-at-Hackney, the Old House, No. 1 High Street, Homerton, has stood here since the beginning of the sixteenth century. In its present-day surroundings, drab and industrial, it seems remarkable that so much that is ancient about the house has been preserved. But it may be borne in mind that, little more than a century ago, this was a peaceful village street with harvesting and hay-making going on in the surrounding fields, as contemporary prints and drawings testify; and the fact that the house is so substantially built and is richly adorned with carving inside is a reminder that Hackney was much favored by the noble and wealthy for their country residences, especially in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Of the early history of the house, not much is known. It seems, however, to have formed part of the estate of Thomas Sutton, the munificent founder of the Charterhouse. Here, at any rate, Sutton died in 1611. He had made a fortune out of coal-mining in Durham, to which his wife added her considerable possessions; and he was esteemed the richest commoner of his time in England. He was Master of the Ordnance until 1594 and contributed toward the defense of the realm at the time of the Spanish Armada, but the picturesque story (repeated in some histories) of his fitting out the barque called the "Sutton," commanding it in person, and capturing a Spanish "prize," is now discredited. Equally unsupportable, I fear, is the legend that the leaded window with its wooden framework, seen on the left of the sketch, and known as "the Armada Window," came from some old man-of-war. It is really a fine example of a Tudor domestic window.

A tour through the rambling interior of the house (used of late as club premises) takes one up a magnificent staircase and into low-ceilinged rooms with dark paneled walls, varying in age and elaboration from Tudor to Jacobean and Georgian. Especially noteworthy is the original linenfold-paneling of the library. It seems peculiarly fitting and desirable that the tradition of this fine carving should be preserved in situ at Hackney, the center of the furniture and cabinet-making trades.

The building has, further, a claim to literary associations, as it was used more recently for a school, one of whose pupils was Bulwer Lytton.

H. W.

Shadows

SHE sits in shadow, my great-aunt Jessica. As I enter the room, I see her figure at the piano, dimly outlined against the ivory wall. The light is waning this winter afternoon, and the sun casts gray shadows across the rose-colored carpet.

Aunt Jessica looks up as I come in; and, giving me the sweetest smile of welcome, continues playing Papillons by Chaminade. I choose a chair which lets me see her hands, and her delicate fingers seem like veritable butterflies fluttering up and down the keys.

The firelight gleams on the old brass fender and casts patches of light and shade on the satin-wood bureau and Lowestoft china bowl.

She sits erect, this gallant little white-haired lady, and her touch is full of vigor as she ends with the crashing chords of a Chopin Polonaise.

Then the lamps are lit, and the tall one by the tea-table sheds a golden pool of light on the white cloth and the Dresden china, and Aunt Jessica pours out the tea.

M. A. J.

"The shield of faith"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FAITH in the ultimate triumph of good in both individual and universal experience, is established through study of Christian Science. This faith is based on the understanding that Truth is supreme.

The entrance of light into a darkened room dispels the darkness, and the more fully the light is allowed to radiate, the more complete is the proof that darkness is only the absence of light. Mary Baker Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 504), "The rays of infinite Truth, when gathered into the focus of ideas, bring light instantaneously, whereas a thousand years of human doctrines, hypotheses, and vague conjectures emit no such effulgence."

Enlightened faith in good plays a far greater part in human affairs than appears on the surface. Every progressive achievement in human experience has been the result of some measure of confidence in the power of truth to overcome ignorance. In making practical the electric light, telephone, radio, automobile, and other inventions which, rightly used, aid human progress, faith has played an important part. In each case the possibility of the achievement was discerned, and the end eventually gained, through the exercise of faith, aided by such qualities as alertness, perseverance, unselfish devotion, and assurance.

In the final analysis, it is confidence that keeps the world's business moving. Every business transaction implies a certain amount of confidence expressed by those who enter into the transaction. The customer trusts the merchant to give just measure of quality, efficiency, and service. The merchant trusts the buyer to pay for what he has received. Both rely on the integrity of the banking system and the government to support the transaction.

In a world where forces of good and evil seem to war with each other, and where evil boasts of tremendous power, it is well for each of us to take stock of the quantity and quality of faith we are exercising in the affairs of daily life, and then to seek earnestly to enlarge and strengthen our faith in Spirit. Paul in a letter to the Ephesians admonished his followers to have faith in God. He said (6:11), "Put on the whole armour of God," and (6:16), "Above all, taking the shield of faith, wherewith ye shall be able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked."

Faith in good is wise and helpful, but in order to demonstrate spiritual good, one must understand the true nature of God and man. God is Spirit, Mind, and man is spiritual, not subject to chance and change. From the standpoint of divine truth, evil has no reality or entity, though seeming to be real and powerful; hence the necessity for those who would demonstrate freedom to wear constantly "the shield of faith, wherewith . . . to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked." These "fiery darts" come from the five corporeal senses, which falsely testify that life, substance, and intelligence are resident in matter, and claim to hold the issues of life and intelligence.

The evil elements in human nature which froth on the surface of experience would terrify humankind, and so dim the light of Truth in individual consciousness. Evil claims to be more powerful than good, and would make good its claim by parading before the senses pictures of sin, sickness, hatred, fear, greed, and war. But the light of Truth is lightening darkened human thought. Truth operates to reveal the hidden ways and means of error's claim to entity, thus destroying ignorance through enlightened thinking. Truth lightens human thinking, uncovering the fear, inertia, envy, superstition, and hatred of personal sense, which need only be seen for what they are—nothingness—in order to be destroyed.

Faith is a God-given quality, and each individual has the right to claim and utilize the faith which God gives abundantly. Many who accept Christian Science have, at first, very little faith in its efficacy. Perhaps they have just enough to be willing to trust in God instead of in the material remedies on which they previously relied. Thousands of such as these have proved that a grain of faith has been sufficient for them to begin to study. Then as they have advanced in the understanding of Christian Science their faith in God has expanded sufficiently to help them in their every need. Jesus urged his followers to have faith as a grain of mustard seed, saying that it would remove mountains. This passage of Scripture may be interpreted to mean that even though one may begin with little faith in Spirit, it will, when utilized, expand and grow in a way comparable to the growth of the mustard seed. Such faith, increasing, expanding, and enlarging, will indeed triumph over mountains of fear, doubt, greed, and despair.

Then let us take "the shield of faith," and use it to turn aside every suggestion that mankind must continue in bondage to sickness, suffering, fear, dishonesty, and war. Faith in God and the understanding of Him as infinite Love refute the claim that evil is real and powerful. God is present to help those who, through a living faith, demonstrate daily the power of Truth and Life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Frosty Morning

THESE lines of silver on the pane
Are remnants of the moon's wild rain
Which fell last night on hill and town
And beat the silver plum buds down.
I thought to see them bloom today,
A frosty forerunner of May,
But winter only left for me
A cloak of ermine on the tree,
And little white tracks in the snow
To show the way the rabbits go.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

"Troens Skjold"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

TROEN paa det godes endelige Sejr, saavel i den enkeltes som i alle Menneskers Erfaring, befæstes gennem Studiet af Kristen Videnskab. Denne Tro hviler paa Forstaaelsen af, at Sandheden er eneraadende.

Lysets Komme i et mørkt Værelse spreder Mørket, og jo stærkere Lyset faar Lov at straale, jo mere fuldkomment er Beviset for, at Mørke kun er Fravær af Lys. Mary Baker Eddy skriver (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, S. 504): "Naar den uendelige Sandheds Straaler samler sig i Ideernes Brændpunkt, bringer de i samme Øjeblik Lys, hvorimod tusind Aar i menneskelige Læresætninger, Hypoteser og vage Gisninger ikke udstraaler en saadan Glans."

En oplyst Tro paa det gode spiller i menneskelige Anliggender en Rolle, hvis Betydning langt overgaar, hvad vi ser paa Overfladen. Ethvert Fremskridt i Menneskenes Liv er sket som Følge af et vist Maal af Tillid til Sandhedens Magt til at sejre over Uvidenhed. I den praktiske Anvendelse af elektrisk Lys, Telefon, Radio, Automobil og andre Opfindelser, som ved den rette Brug støtter menneskeligt Fremskridt, har Troen spillet en betydelig Rolle. I hvert enkelt Tilfælde var det Troen, der hjalp til at skelne Muligheden af Opgavens Løsning og dens endelige Gennemførelse—det var prøvet Tro, støttet af Egenskaber som Aarvaagenhed, Udholdenhed, uselvisk Gaaen op i Sagen og Forvisning.

I sidste Instans er det Tillid, der holder hele Verdens Forretningsliv i Gang. For at en Forretning skal kunne gaa, kræves et vist Maal af Tillid hos de interesserede Parter. Kunden stoler paa, at Købmanden opgiver Varens rette Kvalitet og effektive Værdi og i det hele giver ham en god Behandling. Købmanden stoler paa, at Køberen betaler, hvad han modtager. Begge stoler paa, at Forretningen støttes af Banksystemets og Regeringens Integritet.

I en Verden, hvor gode og onde Kræfter synes at kæmpe mod hinanden, og hvor det onde praler med en umaadelig Magt, gør vi alle klogt i at undersøge, hvor megen og hvor ægte Tro vi udviser i vor daglige Færd, og dernæst alvorligt søge at udvide og styrke vor Tro paa Aanden. Paulus formanede i Brevet til Efeserne sine Tilhængere til at stole paa Gud. Han sagde (6:11): "Iforer eder Guds fulde Rustning," og (6:16): "i alle Forhold løfter Troens Skjold, med hvilket I ville kunne slukke alle den ondes gloende Pile."

Det er klogt og gavnligt at tro paa det gode, men for at kunne demonstrere det aandelige gode maa man forstaa Guds og Menneskets sande Natur. Gud er Aand, Sind, og Mennesket er aandeligt, ikke undergivet Tilfældigheder og Forandringer. Set ud fra guddommelig Sandhed ejer det onde hverken Virkelighed eller Væsen, skønt det synes virkeligt og mægtigt; det er derfor en Nødvendighed for dem, der vil, demonstrere Frihed, altid at bære "Troens Skjold, med hvilket I ville kunne slukke alle den ondes gloende Pile." Disse "gloende Pile" udgaar fra de fem legemlige Sanser, som afgiver falsk Vidnesbyrd om, at Liv, Substans og Intelligens hører hjemme i Materien, og hævder at være Kilden til Liv og Intelligens.

De onde Elementer i den menneskelige Natur, som vælter sig ind paa os, i hvad vi oplever, søger at forfærde Menneskeheden og saaledes formørke Sandhedens Lys i den individuelle Bevidsthed. Det onde hævder at have større Magt end det gode, og prøver paa at bestyrke denne Paastand ved at fremholde for Sanserne Billeder af Synd, Sygdom, Had, Frygt, Gridskhed og Krig. Men Sandhedens Lys klarer den formørkede menneskelige Tanke. Sandheden arbejder paa at aabenbare de skjulte Maader og Midler, som Vildfarelsen anvender for at hævde sit Væsen, og tilintetgør paa denne Maade Uvidenheden ved Hjælp af oplyst Tænkning. Sandheden klarer den menneskelige Tænkning ved at afsløre den personlige Sansnings Frygt, Slaphed, Misundelse, Overtro og Had, som for at tilintetgøres blot behøver at ses som det, de er—Intethed.

Tro er en Gave fra Gud, og hvert Menneske har Ret til at kræve og til at gøre Brug af Troen, som Gud i rigeste Maal skænker os. Mange, der tager imod Kristen Videnskab, har i den første Tid meget ringe Tro til dens Virkekraft. Maaske har de netop, lige hvad de behøver for at turde stole paa Gud i Stedet for paa de materielle Midler, der tidligere havde deres Tillid. Tusinder, der har gjort denne Erfaring, har ført Bevis for, at et Gran af Tro for dem har været tilstrækkelig til at begynde Studiet. Naar de derefter er gaaet frem i Forstaaelsen af Kristen Videnskab, har deres Tro paa Gud udfoldet sig saaledes, at den er blevet dem en Hjælp i alle Forhold. Jesus paalagde sine Tilhængere at have Tro blot som et Sennepskorn, og han sagde, den kunde flytte Bjerge. Fortolkningen af dette Skriftsted kan maaske være, at selv om vor Tro paa Aanden til en Begyndelse er ringe, saa vil den, naar vi udnytter den, udfoldes og vokse paa lignende Maade, som det sker med Sennepskornet. En saadan Tro i Vækst, Udfoldelse og Styrke vil i Sandhed sejre over Bjerge af Frygt, Tvivl, Gridskhed og Fortvivlelse.

Lad os derfor gribe "Troens Skjold" og dermed afværge enhver Suggestion om, at Menneskeheden vedblivende maa trælle under Sygdom, Lidelse, Frygt, Uærlighed og Krig. Tro paa Gud og Forstaaelse af Ham som uendelig Kærlighed gendriver Paastanden, om at det onde er virkeligt og har Magt. Gud er nær og hjælper dem, der daglig ved en levende Tro demonstrerer Sandhedens og Livets Magt.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Setting for Splendid Youth

THIS year at Oxford was one of the happiest of my life. After the hectic life of Paris, the sense of order, of a settled social system, was good for my undisciplined spirit. I enjoyed, too, the constant sight of splendid youth thronging the streets, going down to the river, or to the playing fields, in flannels and shorts, or strolling, two by two, in and out of the sheltered quads and gardens. In buildings and gardens—in gardens most of all—the evidence of man's careful and loving husbandry lingers, when so much else of the past has been destroyed. Lawns and flowerbeds are rather art for art's sake, while the fruit garden, with its beautiful and ancient lore of grafting and pleaching, its espaliered trees, its long ruddy walks, built to trap the sun, its formal rows of bushes, prove that use is no bar to beauty. Knowing little of the great English country-houses, the buildings and gardens at Oxford gave me a new sense of what harmonious beauty lies forever latent in the nature of man.

A favorite spot was the Botanical Gardens, just below Magdalen Bridge. Then there was the Thames itself, with beautiful places within reach—Godstow, Abingdon and Dorchester. And what could be lovelier than the Cher? So long as I live, the memory of its overhanging trees, sparkling by day, grand and solemn by night, will remain with me. The quiet, graceful and efficient figures handling the punting poles, the pleasant voices, the sound of the water, of boats scraping as they touched the banks—a stream of youth indeed whose beauty is beyond compare.—From "Men and Memories," by SIR WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN. (New York: Coward McCann.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1937

Truck Strike Settled After 9-Hour Parley

10 P. C. Pay Rise, 48-Hour Week and Closed Shop Agreed Upon

Two-Year Contract

Arbitration Provided in Case of Amendment to Agreement

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5 (AP)—After nine hours of negotiation, hurried ratification votes and a brief final conference in a downtown hotel, the three-day strike of 2000 Rhode Island truck drivers was settled at 2:20 a. m. today.

Thomas F. McMahon, who gave up the presidency of the United Textile Workers of America to be state director of labor, announced the settlement, just as he engineered it, after representatives of the striking drivers and the operators reported to him they had ratified a tentative agreement reached late last night, after a conference at the State House.

The agreement provides a 10 per cent wage increase, a 48-hour week with time and a half for overtime, a two-year contract, closed shop and a clause committing both parties to the giving of a month's notice before the contract may be amended.

A final clause provides that if a dispute arising over possible amendment to the contract cannot be settled in 30 days, then the dispute shall be placed in the hands of Director McMahon as final arbiter.

Wild scenes accompanied the ratification of the agreement at union headquarters as hundreds of pickets were called in from frontier and other strategic points. State police, in cruiser cars, helped notify the pickets that they were wanted at headquarters for a vote on the agreement.

Shortly after the strikers voted peace, they hurried home to obtain a few hours' sleep before manning the hundreds of trucks that have stood idle since early Tuesday morning.

Mr. McMahon early today said: "I expressed the hope at a previous conference on this truck situation that reason and common sense might prevail. I am glad to say they have prevailed."

Joseph Prior, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, also expressed satisfaction at the outcome. So did Percy F. Arnold, head of the Commercial Haulers-for-Hire, chief organization of the operators. Settlement of the strike came as Rhode Island was facing the possibility of sharp curtailment of its supply of food and fuel.

The effects of the strike were reaching into Massachusetts and Connecticut, with some mills reported closing for lack of raw materials.

With the truck drivers' strike safely behind them, authorities today were concentrating their efforts to prevent further violence at the Perennial Dye Works at West Warwick, where on Wednesday police used tear gas bombs to disperse a mob that swept the police from their positions.

Pickets there were under police orders today to confine their activities to the sidewalk opposite the plant. Twenty-four town police and 25 state police were concentrated at the scene this morning.

Waterbury Clock Strike Ends in Two Hours With 10 P. C. Wage Increase

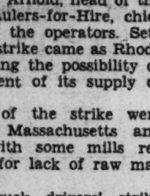
WATERBURY, Conn., March 5 (AP)—A strike by 2000 employees of the Waterbury Clock Company today ended slightly more than two hours after it began, with company announcement of a 10 per cent wage increase.

The workers went on strike at 8 a. m., saying they sought a 10 per cent increase in wages and time and one-half for overtime. All of them gathered at the main gate of the factory.

At 10:15 a. m., George H. Close, company treasurer, announced that a 10 per cent wage increase would become effective Monday and that the management would discuss later the demand for overtime. Cheers greeted the announcement and everyone marched into the plant singing. Within five minutes, machinery whirred and officials said production was at normal.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with lowest temperature near or slightly under 30 degrees tonight; Saturday fair and somewhat warmer; moderate northwest to southwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly colder in extreme south portions tonight; Saturday mostly cloudy with rising temperatures.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming west or southwest on Saturday and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	31	Minneapolis	36	36
Bermuda	60	54	New Orleans	60	52
Chicago	32	32	New York	36	36
Denver	36	34	Norfolk	52	52
Helena	32	32	Philadelphia	40	40
Jacksonville	58	58	St. Louis	36	36
Kansas City	34	34	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	58	56	Washington	44	44
Miami	72	70			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. March 5
B—Minimum, March 4

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:12 p. m.; height, 7.6 feet.
Saturday, 3:31 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:08 p. m.

Car Insurance Issue Goes to the Full Bench

Boston News Today

Both Sides Seek Further Review

The expected fireworks at the hearing on the Supreme Court confirmation of the master's report, which recommended an increase up to 8.6 per cent in the 1937 compulsory insurance rates, failed to develop this morning as attorneys for both parties recommended that the case be reserved for a hearing by the full bench of the Supreme Court.

The case came up this morning on several matters in the suit of 43 stock companies who are seeking to force an increase in the rates on the grounds that they are losing money. Attorney Edward O. Proctor, counsel for the State, presented a motion asking that the matter be recommitted to the master, William H. Hitchcock, in order that he could present evidence of the "astounding increase" in automobile accidents during 1936. Mr. Proctor stated that Mr. Hitchcock's report was based on the assumption that accidents had increased causing a need for increased rates. Statistics compiled by Registrar Frank A. Goodwin show that this is not so, Mr. Proctor said.

Two of Linaria Crew Sign Again

Two members of the crew of the British collier Linaria, discharged yesterday, took advantage of the opportunity offered them to sign on again today, after careful consideration of the questions involved and the serious consequences of their act in refusing to fulfill the agreement in the two-year articles they signed four months ago.

Alex Robson, leader of the "stay-in" strikers on the Linaria, addressed a meeting of about 25 sympathizers last night in the Twentieth Century Club. He outlined the developments leading up to the paying off of the crew yesterday at the British Consulate after their refusal to sail the ship to Hopewell, Va., where it is chartered to load nitrate for Spain.

The discharged men are to be given passage home to England at the first opportunity, it is understood.

In the meantime the meeting resulted in the appointment of a committee to plan a larger gathering in support of the men at the Old South Meeting House on March 12.

Opera Tickets Sale Announced

There are still some tickets left to the Metropolitan Opera performances which open in Boston on April 3.

On Monday, March 8, and continuing through March 18, a public sale will be held of tickets that still remain after the advance sale to guarantors and the public mail order sale which was unusually heavy this season, it was reported today by the Boston Opera Association.

From 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily excepting Sunday, the Opera Association will hold the final public sale of tickets in its offices at Room 203 in the Thorndike Building, 234 Boylston Street. While last-minute patrons may not be able to go to the most popular of the operas, some of which are completely sold out, there are many tickets still available for some of the other performances.

The opera opens on the afternoon of April 3 with Wagner's "Das Rheingold." Giovanni Martinelli signs the title role of the opening evening in "Il Trovatore."

Communist Probe Proposal Opposed

The Legislative Committee on Rules today heard opponents of a petition to investigate communistic activities in Greater Boston declare "that politically, communism is a decreasing factor but from the standpoint of propaganda, it is a force to be combated by some other means than a legislative investigation which would only serve to give communists a platform upon which to build their teachings."

David Goldstein, the first Socialist candidate for mayor in Boston, told the committee that communism in this state held nothing worth investigating. To support this contention, he pointed out that Socialist votes have dropped from 39,000 in 1932 to 19,200 in the last election.

Mr. Goldstein explained that he was no longer a convert of socialism. But his knowledge of that subject, he said, convinced him that socialism and communism, while different in practice, were one in principle. On that basis, he recommended that any proposed investigation, if favored by the legislators, should cover both communism and socialism.

Philip Frankfeld, secretary of the Massachusetts section of the Communist Party, denied that communism was intended to destroy religion or American democracy.

Mr. Frankfield was immediately bombarded with questions from the floor. Replying to the query, "If a committee were appointed composed of members with an unbiased viewpoint, would not that be of incalculable value to the Communist Party?" Mr. Frankfield said he doubted if the committee would be unbiased.

While admitting that communistic policies affecting the party in America were determined in New York City, Mr. Frankfield admitted that the headquarters were in Moscow.

"The real attack is not aimed," he said, "at the Communist Party, but at all minority groups. It is a shrewd attack against civil rights and constitutional liberties."

Other speakers declared that Massachusetts could not easily conduct an investigation of the activities of a government that is recognized by the Washington Administration.

Vermont Maple Sirup Arrives

Two harbingers of spring arrived in Boston markets for this week end—fresh native ducklings and Vermont maple sirup. The ducklings, which come from farms along the Providence Road, are no higher in price than the chilled ducks which have been available all winter, being offered at from 25 to 28 cents a pound. The maple sirup comes from Chester, Vt., and sells at $2.75 a gallon.

Chicken, at present low prices, is even a cheaper dish than steaks, chops or roasts, according to experts at menu budgeting. Broilers are offered at from 23 to 27 cents a pound, and fowls at from 25 to 32 cents a pound.

Caponized turkeys from Cape Cod, with plenty of tasty meat, are now offered at 45 cents a pound, while good native turkeys bring from 35 to 38 cents a pound.

Green vegetables are offered at slightly higher prices, with green peas at 25 to 35 cents a pound and green beans at 20 to 30 cents a pound. Hothouse dandelion greens are selling at 25 cents a pound, spinach at 7 to 10 cents and best greens at 15 cents.

Campaign of Education Urged for 'P. R.' Measure

Up and Down Beacon Hill

If a bill in the Legislature to enable Massachusetts cities and towns to adopt proportional representation, is to be passed, its proponents must do everything possible to explain to citizens everywhere in the State, just what "P. R." is and how it works. To most persons P. R. is the great mystery.

The object to be overcome by those civic leaders who have sought, for several years, to introduce proportional representation to Boston particularly and to other communities in the Commonwealth, is the lethargic hostility which prevails against "P. R." because voters at large are in ignorance of both its simplicity of operation and its opportunities for widespread political reform.

In other words, proportional representation will come to Massachusetts when the people demand it; and the Legislature will pass this bill in 1937, or in some future years, when there is real public support for "P. R." and not before.

Expert Opinion

The opinion expressed in the foregoing paragraphs is that of an expert on proportional representation who was in Boston only yesterday, George H. Hallett Jr., of New York.

For several years Mr. Hallett has devoted the greater part of his time to "P. R." work. He has actively participated in drives to introduce it in Wheeling, W. Va., Toledo, Ohio, and in New York city, which adopted "P. R." only last autumn. This experience has placed Mr. Hallett in the position of an expert and accordingly he has come to lend his assistance to the pioneers of proportional representation in Massachusetts.

At a hearing before the legislative committee on cities at the State House yesterday, Mr. Hallett supervised a "trial election" under "P. R." by those in attendance. By this demonstration the committee and all present were given a graphic example of just how "P. R." works.

If this demonstration could be repeated hundreds of times to thousands of voters from all walks of life, popular support for proportional representation will soon be

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Conant Praises Newspaper Aid For Education

Harvard Head Says Public Should Be Able to Benefit From College Work

Oath Law Is Hit

Colleges must not only keep in close touch with what is going on in the world outside, but they must see to it that the world outside is well informed of what is going on in them, so that the public may benefit by the study and research carried on, Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard, declared in his annual report to the Harvard Board of Trustees, made public yesterday.

"If knowledge is to be advanced in a democracy, the leaders of opinion and the intelligent voters must be kept in touch with what scholarship and research signify," he said. "But the popular presentation of new discoveries in science is a most difficult undertaking.

"It is encouraging that the leading newspapers have developed staffs capable of understanding or interpreting the work of the scholar and scientist."

Much Remains

But although great strides are being made in this direction, Dr. Conant added, very much remains to be done if the colleges are to exert their proper influence in stimulating progress and guiding it along the most stable channels.

"Through the printed word and through the radio," he declared, "the American universities must present in dignified form accurate and interesting statements of what they are accomplishing."

The report revealed plans for a new Harvard experiment in "hobby" study which can be begun during the four years of a college course and carried on all through later life. The proposed program, according to Dr. Conant, is designed to provide "a basis for continued intellectual and spiritual growth."

"It seems to me," he said, "a hopeless task to provide a complete and finished liberal education suitable to this century by four years of college work. The only worthwhile liberal education today is one which is a continuing process going on throughout life. . . . Whether a liberal education has been a success or a failure should be measured by the student's breadth of vision 15 or 20 years after graduation.

"The possibility of education by self-directed study, by reading in hours snatched from a busy life, seems to be only dimly appreciated by those who enter a business or profession fresh from the atmosphere of a university.

"The first attempt should be toward inoculating in a larger number of our students the habit of reading and intensive study apart from courses and entirely outside the field of major interest."

Trend of Interest

The marked trend of student interest toward the social sciences rather than arts and letters was deplored by Dr. Conant. "If continued in the same direction at the same rate for another decade, this trend might well prove disastrous," he declared. "From the point of view of maintaining a proper intellectual climate in Harvard College, the distribution of the student body among various subjects is of great significance."

The teachers' oath law was mentioned by Dr. Conant in the report. "To our minds," he stated, "it was both an unnecessary and unwise piece of legislation.

"I trust," he continued, "that the new Legislature now in session will recognize that the passage of this bill was a step backward in the history of the State. Such a piece of legislation as the teachers' oath bill is merely a reflection of the general wave of intolerance which has been rising in this country, but which I believe is now beginning to recede."

Referring to the question of outside work undertaken by college professors, Dr. Conant declares: "No reasonable person objects to the undertaking of work for the city, state, or nation by a social scientist, or to a chemist's serving as adviser to a chemical industry. No retirement to a lonely hilltop is desired.

"But the whole life of a scholar must be dominated by his desire to further a branch of learning. And here lies the great responsibility for all who are teachers in a university. Through their very lives, as well as through their teaching and research, they exercise a profound influence."

Wiring Power To Every Farm Is State's Aim

Co-operatives Pushed by Head of New Hampshire Federation

Milk Plan Hastened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 5—Today 67.1 per cent of the rural families in New Hampshire enjoy high line electric service, as compared with 12 per cent in 1926, George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, announced in his annual report today. He notes that a year ago New Hampshire ranked first in percentage of dwellings electrified among all the states in the Union, and adds: "I am happy again to report that it not only continues in the lead but by a larger percentage than a year ago.

"I told you last year of the meetings of the New Hampshire Rural Elecrification Committee and of our efforts to secure more favorable terms under which new line construction would be made. Your representatives on the committee maintained that some way must be found under which all farms worth being farmed permanently can have electric current. Subcommittees were appointed to study ways in which line costs might be lowered and monthly guarantees lessened. Experiments in line construction were made by some of the companies, with the result that in favorable places where long stretches between poles are possible some saving in line cost can be made.

"The Public Service Commission is taking an interest in rural electrification and now requires all companies to file terms under which they build rural lines, and when such lines are completed the companies are required to file line costs with the commission; and actual cost of the line is the basis upon which the 60-month guarantee is established.

"In 1926, when your Committee on Rural Electrification was appointed, no one, I think, visualized the possibilities of this project or the happiness it was destined to bring to so many of our rural people. At that time less than 12 per cent enjoyed high line service. Today, 67.1 per cent enjoy this welcome innovation."

Discussing taxation, Mr. Putnam declared that "the one fundamental to which our organization is committed in the development of an equitable tax system—namely, ability to pay, has not been sufficiently recognized in whatever progress has been made thus far; and if in the opinion of the New Hampshire Supreme Court this cannot be applied because of the present constitional limitations, the Far Bureau believes that the people through a constitutional convention should make such amendment as will make possible an equitable distribution of the cost of essential governmental services."

Turning to another question, Mr. Putnam declared that in the past year "a new and important element has been brought in. That is the agricultural conservation program. Even though it was not launched until many New Hampshire farmers had their season's planting operations planned, nearly 4000 of us filed work sheets, and enough of us carried out soil-building or soil-conserving practices to qualify for $80,000 in payments, under the 1936 program.

Slur Against Conant to Cost State Course Lecturer's Job; Reardon Offers Own Apology

Sullivan Not to Be Reappointed Next Year, but Will Continue Course for Present, University Extension Head Says

For slurring Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, Henry J. Sullivan, a University Extension lecturer, will be dismissed at the end of this term.

This was announced today by James Moyer, head of the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education.

At the same time, James J. Reardon, Commissioner of Education, apologized to Dr. Conant in behalf of the department, and declared Mr. Sullivan ought to resign.

Mr. Sullivan told the Legislative Committee on Education yesterday: "Dr. Conant is invincibly ignorant and lacks the ability to give anybody academic freedom." Mr. Sullivan was opposing repeal of the teachers' oath law, which Dr. Conant had advocated at a previous hearing.

"In my opinion Mr. Sullivan should immediately sever all connections with the Division of University Extension," said Commissioner Reardon this morning

"While the Department of Education by no means intends to shape the thoughts and ideas of its lecturers, it certainly cannot run the risk of intemperate speech once the danger has been demonstrated."

Mr. Moyer, head of the Division of University Extension, said: "In the face of the facts, he (Mr. Sullivan) cannot be re-employed."

Mr. Moyer added that Mr. Sullivan has agreed to write a letter of apology to Dr. Conant. A good deal depends, he admitted, on the nature of the apology, but he reiterated that Mr. Sullivan would not be employed again.

Mr. Sullivan, a civil engineer for the city of Boston, has given part time classes in philosophy during the past year in Cambridge and at Fitchburg. Through the courtesy of Harvard, the class at Cambridge was held in one of the college buildings, it was learned today. He had been employed by the department a little more than a year.

Mr. Moyer added that in fairness to Mr. Sullivan's students it might not be proper to terminate the course suddenly.

Commissioner Reardon, a supporter of the oath legislation, and foe of the repeal forces, officially apologized for the incident by a letter to President Conant, which read:

"I sincerely regret the statement of Mr. Sullivan and feel that he has committed an unforgivable breach of professional ethics. Since he has been connected with the Division of University Extension of this department, I feel that it is my duty to make it clear to you that he was in no way representing the sentiment of the Department of Education."

R. I. Senate Votes Its Disapproval Of Court Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5—The Rhode Island General Assembly today found itself divided on President Roosevelt's plan to increase the size of the United States Supreme Court. Last week the House of Representatives approved the plan, but yesterday the Senate took the opposite position.

Voting as a unit for the first time, the 26 Senate Republicans had little difficulty in having their resolution passed despite the opposing Democrat minority. The roll call on the issue produced a straight party vote, the 15 Democrats voting against it. It also produced an address by Senator Alfred G. Chaffee, Republican, who saw a tendency toward a totalitarian state in America and cited parallel steps which have been taken here and in European countries now existing under dictatorships.

"The question is one of democracy, not of politics," Senator Chaffee said, "and it has to do with representative government. The Constitution provides its own means for amendment and, by inference, all other means of change are ruled out."

"This is a short cut," said the Senator, declaring that the National Administration would not properly plead that there were too many obstacles to obtaining a constitutional amendment for the reason that all but two of the States of the Union at present are Democratic.

Had the court favored the acts of the New Deal, he said, this question would never have come up, and by the same token, it is logical to assume that the Roosevelt Administration will place on the Supreme Court bench, if it gets the power, judges "who have already prejudged the New Deal."

Mount Holyoke Alumnae Demand Trustees Resign

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 5 (AP)—The wooded campus of Mount Holyoke, century-old women's college, became a storm center today as a determined group of alumnae brought demands for resignation of members of the board of trustees who appointed Dr. Roswell G. Ham of Yale as the college's first male president. Dr. Ham has been named to succeed Dr. Mary E. Woolley, who will leave the President's chair in June.

Miss Caroline D. Smiley of Boston, a leader of the opponents of Dr. Ham's appointment, promised to place before the trustees at their meeting today important "new material" which she said she hoped would "break the controversy wide open."

If the trustees failed to resign, she said, the "new material" would be placed before the Alumnae Association Council and made public, but first the trustees would be given an opportunity to consider it. The trustees were expected to conclude their meeting today, but meetings of the alumnae council will continue tomorrow.

Allied with Miss Smiley in her opposition to Dr. Ham's appointment was Miss Amy Rowland of Cleveland, Ohio. Together they circulated a broadside charging the committee of nine trustees who selected Dr. Ham was "packed" with three members attached to Yale and others known to be opposed to naming a woman to succeed Dr. Woolley. They also charged the nomination was "railroaded" through the full board.

Making it plain she had no personal objection to Dr. Ham, Miss Woolley asserted she was opposed to abandonment of a tradition which never included a man as president of the college.

Other members of a "committee of 100," opposed to Dr. Ham's appointment, included Mrs. Elizabeth P. Wyckoff of New York, chairman of the Mount Holyoke $100,000 Centennial Fund; Miss Althea Puffer of Waterbury, Conn., and Miss Mary Avery of Norwich, Conn.

Miss Smiley several times charged women were changing wills which would have benefited Mount Holyoke because of their objection to a man as president.

The trustees announced selection of Charles Denoe Leedy of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, as chairman of the department of music to succeed Dr. William Churchill Hammond, organist and chairman since 1899.

Mr. Leedy, a member of the piano faculty of the Cleveland Institute of Music since 1930, also has been music editor of the Cleveland Press since the same year. He also has served at Oberlin College and lectured at Johns Hopkins summer school.

The trustees' meeting, after a brief recess for luncheon at 1:30 p. m., was expected to continue until 5 or 6 p. m. There was considerable business, including appointments, replacements and school improvements, to discuss.

Vermont Dam Contract Changes Demanded by U. S. Government

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, March 5—A possibility that the Federal Government will not complete the $3,000,000 flood storage dam on the Little river in Waterbury unless the terms of Vermont's contract with the Green Mountain Power Company are substantially modified, was disclosed in a surprise message to the General Assembly Wednesday night.

The Governor pointed out that although the agreement with the Federal Government stated that acceptance was made "with intent to prosecute work of construction" it was also provided that "nothing in this agreement shall be construed as a commitment of the United States to complete the dam."

The project is about half finished and was scheduled for completion next autumn. It comprises one link in a chain of flood control dams on the Winooski river along which greatest damage was done in the major flood of 1927. Two other dams, one at Wrightsville, near Montpelier, on the north branch of the Winooski, and another on the upper reaches of the river at East Barre have been completed already. The Little river project is the largest of the three and 2000 CCC workers have been employed there since last spring.

Early Decision Urged

After sketching the history of negotiations which were begun under Gov. Stanley C. Wilson and concluded by Gov. Charles C. Smith, Governor Aiken reviewed latest developments. Maj. Paul M. Ellman, United States Army engineer in charge of the Waterbury project, he said, has written stating, "An early decision is most urgent in order that the work may proceed without interruption or delay." The letter further stated that "the design of the Waterbury project as outlined in House document No. 785, Seventy-first Congress, third session, and the operation of the proposed reservoirs as prescribed in Appendix E were primarily to obtain maximum power output.

"It is considered impossible to adhere very closely to such design and at the same time carry out the intent of the agreement between the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Idiot's Delight." Pulitzer prize play by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COPLEY—Program of vaudeville presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

FINE ARTS — "Liebelei," featuring Magda Schneider. In German with English subtitles. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05. Also George Arliss in "The Iron Duke." 3:05, 6:30, 9:40.

METROPOLITAN—"John Meade's Woman," featuring Edward Arnold. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Stage: Paradise on Parade Revue of 1937.

MEMORIAL — "Sea Devils," with Victor McLaglen, Preston Foster and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:57, 9:50. Also "We're on the Jury," with Philip Huston. 11:26 a. m., 2:36, 5:34, 8:32.

MODERN—Kay Francis in "Stolen Holiday." 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "The Great O'Malley," with Pat O'Brien. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

TREMONT—"I Live for Love," with Dolores Del Rio. 9, 11:43 a. m., 2:26, 5:25, 8:24. Also "Men in White," with Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 10:04 a. m., 12:47, 3:46, 6:45, 9:44.

UNIVERSITY—George Arliss in "Man of Affairs." 3:30, 6:46, 9:30. Also "Luckiest Girl in the World." 1:50, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: Children's Movie 10 a. m. "Fang and Claw," with Frank Buck.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Romantic Mexico." "Whale Ho!" "Hall Johnson Choir." "Gold Quest of the Ages." latest newsreels and other shorts. Through Thursday.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"When You're in Love," with Grace Moore. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:08. Also "Counterfeit Lady," with Ralph Bellamy and Joan Perry. Both theaters: 11:48 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

BOSTON—"Mysterious Crossing," featuring James Dunn, Jean Rogers, Andy Devine and Hobart Cavanaugh. 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: "World's Fairest on Parade."

EXETER—"North of Nome," with Jack Holt and Evelyn Venable. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Three Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin and Ray Milland. 3:20, 6:15, 9:15.

COOLIDGE CORNER—George Arliss in "Man of Affairs." 3:15, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Luckiest Girl in the World," with Jane Wyatt, Louis Hayward and others. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

UPTOWN — "Champagne Waltz," with Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Merry Movies." 9 a. m. to 12:15.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Green Light," co-starring Errol Flynn, Anita Louise and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Smart Blonde," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. Fenway: 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

Other Events

TREMONT TEMPLE—"Touring California in 1936." DeCou and his dream pictures. 8:15. Tomorrow: 2:15 and 8:15.

ENGLISH FOLK DANCE SOCIETY—Country dance party. Demonstration and group instruction. Winsor School gymnasium. 8.

Tomorrow

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Upper bus level, Ashmont Station. 1:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Ship Models" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Bradford Williams on "Preservation of Beautiful and Historical Places in Massachusetts." 46 Beacon Street. 2:30.

MASSACHUSETTS AUDUBON SOCIETY—Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy on "The Gates of the Antarctic." Hotel Statler. 2:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at corner of South Huntington and Huntington Avenues for short walk. 2:30

TWENTIETH CENTURY ASSOCIATION—Dr. Basil Mathews on "Youth—and Its 'Strange Rendezvous'." 3 Joy Street. 1.

SANDERS THEATER, Cambridge—Third and last Saturday morning Junior concert. Russell Ames Cook, conductor. 10:30.

Rival Unions Set for Test In Bay State

Green Orders A. F. of L. to Resist Encroachment by C. I. O. Unions

Forces Rallied

Fight for Control of Shoe Workers Is First Major Battle

With Massachusetts the battleground, the crucial struggle between the two principal factions of American labor got under way today.

On direct orders from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, the State Federation of Labor girded for a showdown fight with the New England Council of John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization.

The object of the rival groups will be to obtain jurisdictional control of workers in the great shoe industry of this State.

Battle Lines Set

The A. F. of L. will defend the traditional form of craft unions and the C. I. O. will seek to line up the workers along its new industrial plan.

The causus belli was the recent success of the C. I. O. in organizing an industrial shoe union, the United Shoe Workers of America, along lines of its new automobile union.

With 250,000 members of the A. F. of L. in this State, Massachusetts was designated by Mr. Green as the place to begin an actual jurisdictional fight with the suspended C. I. O. group.

In a terse letter of instructions to Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, Mr. Green told him the "issue is clear and the line is drawn" and ordered an immediate fight against "encroachment" by the C. I. O. in the shoe industry.

The response here was immediate assurance of co-operation by Mr. Watt in the requested fight, and an acceptance of the challenge by Powers Hapgood, secretary of the New England Council of the C. I. O. While both officers issued statements that apparently were conciliatory, the statements indicated both were prepared to go the limit to obtain jurisdiction in the State.

A. F of L. Statement

In a formal statement, Mr. Watt and John F. Gatelee, president of the state federation, declared:

"We have received the telegram of President Green and will co-operate in every way with the Boot and Shoe Workers International Union (the A. F. of L. shoe union) concerning the interests of its members in Massachusetts.

"This is nothing new. The situation has not changed because certain unaffiliated independent unions have chosen to group themselves together under another banner (the C. I. O.).

"We believe the Boot & Shoe Workers' Union has demonstrated for many years its ability to promote the well-being of its members. Here in Massachusetts, we are fortunate in that the A. F. of L. unions and the new group aim at a common objective.

"We expect the international unions will concentrate on organization work and the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor will continue its efforts to accomplish fully the official legislative program which all wage-earners support, but in the opinion of the leaders of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor it would be indeed most unfortunate if the wage-earners should be divided by the use of different methods, when we all do share a common objective."

Answer of C. I. O.

Powers Hapgood, secretary of the New England Council of the C. I. O., replied:

"The New England division of the C. I. O. takes the position that its primary objective is to organize the unorganized mass production industries.

"In the shoe industry, United Shoe Workers of America of the C. I. O., is making a drive in the unorganized shoe centers, Massachusetts, Maine and the Middle West, which today are unprotected.

"Our purpose is twofold. First, to maintain working conditions and contracts in those shoe districts which have affiliated. Second, to extend the C. I. O. to all unorganized districts in the country.

"The United Shoe Workers of America was formed in response to the demands from the rank and file of workers and officers of independent unions. The C. I. O. will continue to co-operate with the desires of workers in the mass production industries for organization on an industrial basis."

Letter From Green

Orders for the battle came in a letter from Mr. Green at Washington:

"I am officially calling upon you and all representatives of the American Federation of Labor," Mr. Green wrote, "to fight against and to resist any attempt on the part of any organization to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. American Federation of Labor organizers will be assigned to lead in the fight to preserve the integrity and jurisdiction of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

"I personally and officially urge all members of the American Federation of Labor to extend a full measure of co-operation and assistance in this fight, which I am asking you to make in order to protect and preserve the jurisdictional rights accorded an international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Tax for Old Age Brings $1,500,000

More than $1,500,000 in old age benefit tax payments for January have flowed from Massachusetts employers into Federal coffers already, according to William M. Welch, collector of internal revenue for Massachusetts.

About 50,000 returns have been filed at the office on the eighth floor of the Federal Building in Boston and about 38,000 mailed returns have been opened. Some 12,000 await opening tomorrow.

Since the beginning of March, tax payments totalling $1,067,556 have been made.

Basing his figures on the number of applications for account numbers, Mr. Welch estimates that 20,000 employers throughout the Commonwealth have not yet filed the returns which they are required to make.

Child and Mother Relief Plans Forwarded in Spain by Quakers

Because of the reputation for non-partisan administration of relief established by Quaker units during and after the World War, many people who have hesitated to assist good causes closely associated with loyalist or insurgent viewpoints in Spain, are contributing to the child and mother relief project initiated by British and American Quakers, according to Sylvester Jones, who returned in February from a survey of the work in Spain.

Mr. Jones, a native of Kansas and a present resident of Chicago, spoke as a representative of the American Friends Service Committee of Philadelphia, at a meeting in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, where he outlined the needs in Spain which the committee is endeavoring to meet to the best of its ability. Prof. Henry J. Cadbury of Harvard presided.

Before leaving Boston Mr. Jones said that he felt much encouraged by the response to such meetings here and in other cities in which he has spoken.

Carrying Relief

For some months already, he explained, an American Quaker, Alfred Jacobs and two English workers have been carrying relief among refugee women and children in Barcelona, with funds and food supplied by members of the Society of Friends and other supporters in England.

Now the American Friends Service Committee—following his tour of investigation of the need—is about to co-operate with members of the Mennonite and United Brethren churches in enlarging this work in Barcelona and in other Spanish centers. Five or six workers are to sail from America to Spain very shortly.

There is urgent need for relief among well over 150,000 loyalist refugee children and their mothers, and some 30,000 insurgent war orphans, Mr. Jones reported.

Plenty of fruit and some other foods are available to both sides, he explains, but the loyalist refugees are in especial need of milk, since the portions of Spain containing most of the dairy farms are held by the insurgents.

The insurgents have not been driven from their homes to any large extent and the loyalist refugees are housed well enough, generally speaking, in seized monasteries and palatial private houses as well as in the homes of other loyalists.

Clothing Needed

Clothing, however, is needed very much by both sides.

Mr. Jones stated that as a representative of the relief work of the Society of Friends, known everywhere for its humanitarian work and its stand against war, he was warmly received by both loyalists and insurgents and allowed to pass freely anywhere in Spain. His passport bears a number of stamps from loyalist agencies and offices, and one from an insurgent bureau.

The Catalan government, with its ideals of voluntary co-operation as a basis for all government, was particularly warm in its welcome, Mr. Jones stated, and of particular interest to him since in many ways, he believed, its objectives represent the application of the esssential teachings of Christianity.

Since the English Quakers are carrying on their relief work at present in Barcelona, the Catalan capital, he was able to come into close contact with this particular school of thought and action in Spain.

Has Support

In appealing, on behalf of the American Friends Service Committee, for funds with which to purchase and distribute needed food and clothing to the refugee women and children and the war orphans in Spain, Mr. Jones has the support of many "Americans of good will" and of various officials.

Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish ambassador to the United States, wrote: "Recently I learned that the American Friends Service Committee is planning to undertake non-partisan relief work in Spain on behalf of the women and children. You have my most urgent encouragement. . . .

"The need is desperate. I hope you can be in the field soon, not only with food and supplies, but also with the spirit of good will that characterizes Quaker relief.

"It was my privilege to know something of your child-feeding work in Germany and other European countries following the war. It won my admiration and, now that my own land needs the same ministration, I am happy that you have responded to the call."

Worcester Police Begin Drive On Boy Bootblacks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 5—A police drive against racketeering by boy bootblacks who operate on downtown streets has been begun by patrolmen under Capt. Thomas J. Healey.

Taking advantage of the privilege originally granted them of doing business on the streets, many of the boys have turned to begging from customers or to pretending they haven't enough money to buy liquid or paste.

"The present annoyance caused by these bootblacks is but a minor aspect of the situation," says Captain Healey. "It is a most unhealthy condition to permit boys to get into the habit of making easy money and to grow into manhood with a racketeer or beggar complex."

Patrolmen are therefore checking whether the boys have cards from the School Department to authorize the bootblack work. If not, they are being ordered off the streets and the School Department notified. At the same time the boys are being sent home if they appear late at night or on Sundays.

The manner in which the boys may take advantage of their opportunities was shown last summer when they solicited business shining motorcars and some of them maliciously damaged the cars of motorists who refused the business. Police broke up the practice.

Recent complaints to police have been that the boys tell pitiful stories to men hurrying about their business and beg for money; that they make a practice of carrying bottles and boxes that are nearly empty, then tell customers they can't give a good shine for lack of money to buy polish, but do not use gifts for polish for this purpose. The boys, according to police, visit rooms and restaurants where liquor is sold on the theory that those who have been drinking will respond more easily to a hard luck story than those who are sober.

Boston Symphony To Play at Smith

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will present the fourth concert in the Smith College series, Tuesday evening, March 9, at 8 o'clock, in John M. Greene Hall. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will conduct and Louis Krasner, violinist, will be the soloist in a Berg Concerto dedicated to Mr. Krasner. The season will close on April 13 with a recital by Marian Anderson, contralto.

The program for the concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra includes Strauss's "Thus Spake Zarathustra" and Beethoven's Fourth Symphony.

'P. R.' Expert

By a Staff Photographer
George A. Hallett

Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 9)

found in Massachusetts, Mr. Hallett believes.

Legislatures are slow to adopt even enabling acts for proportional representation, Mr. Hallett has found. These bodies have done so only after the greatest efforts on the part of the electorate, and after "P. R." bills have been introduced year after year.

"P. R." proponents in Massachusetts, headed by Representative Christian A. Herter and former State Senator Henry Parkman Jr., for the past four years have introduced such bills to the Legislature. Last year, for the first time, the bill was favorably reported by the committee on cities and survived the first reading in the House. "P. R.," it is seen, is gaining support here steadily.

To its Massachusetts proponents, gradually increasing, "P. R." is a most sensible system of electing municipal governments. One spokesman at yesterday's hearing described it in New England colloquialism as "plain, ordinary horse sense."

The essence of proportional representation is that it provides for representation of all civic groups in municipal government, that it does not permit candidates to be elected by a minority, although opposed by a divided majority.

In Boston, in the past two decades, five out of seven mayors have been elected by a minority vote; in other words, these mayors have been opposed by a majority of the voters, whose votes were divided among numerous other candidates.

Council Elections

In the Boston City Council in the last six elections 73 out of 132 candidates have been likewise elected by a minority of voters; or have been likewise elected to office although opposed by the majority.

These, Mr. Hallett holds, are excellent examples of political injustice which "P. R." avoids. But it is only by demonstrations such as the one given before the committee yesterday, and by patient, personal instructions, he cautions, that the present bill, or a similar one next year, will pass the Legislature.

In its municipal election next fall, New York for the first time will vote by the "P. R." system, and results entirely different from past elections are anticipated.

When the new board is elected this fall, Mr. Hallett declared, Democrats, who represent about 64 per cent of the voters, will get only 64 per cent in representation on the aldermanic board, while the Republican representatives will increase in number. "In other words," he concluded, "New York's voters next year will be more nearly represented, group by group, than ever before in its history."

Roland D. Sawyer

Bicycle Renting On Sundays Gets House Approval

The "legal joker" preventing renting bicycles on Sunday—discovered as the popularity of bicycling suddenly increased—was today on the way out of Massachusetts statute books, following yesterday's vote in the House of Representatives passing to be engrossed a bill repealing the "joker" provision.

Although the Senate has not yet acted upon the measure, it is expected no strenuous opposition will arise.

Under the bill approved by the House, the renting of bicycles and automobiles on Sunday will be permitted, thus allowing bicycle shops to cater to week end bicycle parties. As the law now reads, the only way a person may obtain a bicycle for week end use is to hire it Saturday night and retain it until Monday morning. It is expected repeal of the "joker" provision will greatly increase Sunday bicycling during the spring and summer months.

If Governor Hurley signed a bill passed to be engrossed in the House yesterday, writers of bad checks will have only two days instead of 10 to make them good. Previously the bill had been killed by the House. Yesterday, however, the lower branch, reconsidered its action and voted 117 to 7 to pass the bill to be engrossed. The legislation has already been approved by the Senate.

Hope for better prison facilities in Massachusetts faded yesterday as the House voted to accept an adverse report on legislation to abandon the Charlestown State Prison and to provide new quarters for the inmates.

In the Senate, the annual legislative attempt to transfer from the Governor to the Mayor of Boston the power to appoint and remove the Boston Police Commissioner was defeated. The vote was 21 to 13.

Republicans in the main opposed the transfer bill and Democrats favored it. Two Republicans, however, Senators David M. Brackman of Boston and Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham, voted for the bill, while one Democrat, Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston, voted against it "because he (Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timility) did me a favor."

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Art Club

The annual exhibition of work by members of the Boston Art Club contains about twelve dozen items, including oils, water colors and sculptures. There is the customary miscellany, including portraits, still-lifes and landscapes executed in a rather conventional manner.

Attending these annuals, we try from year to year to note the fresh accomplishment, to discern any new tendencies, any appreciable innovations. The Boston group, however, remains pretty much in its early traces, holding forth in a pictorial, agreeable manner. The New England countryside often provides a theme, and the new interest in Nova Scotia is also noticeable. Years ago this members' exhibition was well supplied with Venetian scenes and other famed spots in Europe, but most painters seem to have come home, and are apparently content with the rolling landscape and eventful seacoast of New England. This feature is commendable. The taste for the tropical and exotic is satisfied by visiting Mexico.

The sheer quantity of pictures in the members' annual seems to prove no benefit to separate exhibitors, for many an individual painter who holds up creditably in a one-man show is lost somehow in this sea of color, this welter of pictures. Is it not unfair to the artist, inconsiderate to the visitor, to show so much, especially when some of the pictures are admittedly works of amateurs? We do not mean to be unkind in suggesting a higher standard. It may seem harsh, at first, to omit incompetent works, but it is a more wholesome and more civilized practice in the long run.

D. A.

New Motion Pictures

"John Meade's Woman," newly arrived at the Metropolitan Theater, capitalizes its melodramatic potentialities as far as the characters are concerned. Its weakness lies in the fact that the writers and directors have muffed the opportunity to present a trenchant pictorial proof of the manner in which the exploiters of the far west have been responsible for droughts and floods.

John Meade is a magnate, mostly in lumber, who jilts a society golddigger at the altar and weds a rather morose farm girl out of spite. The latter, learning of the trick, goes back to the farm. She is reunited with the hero when he journeys to her country to prosecute drought-stricken farmers whose mortgages he is attempting to foreclose.

Considering that he was once a lumberjack, it will not be surprising to learn that the hero bears a striking resemblance to Edward Arnold, who must be getting used to it. Mr. Arnold presents his customary roaring type of characterization as the ruthless promoter. Francine Larrimore, in her first important screen role, displays an intensity of emotion and an ability to present character not found in many of our film heroines. George Bancroft, Gail Patrick, Sidney Blackmer and Jonathan Hale are among the members of a competent supporting cast.

"John Meade's Woman" is a film for adults who like their melodramas rough, tough and lusty. The stage show, "Paradise Parade Revue of 1937," contains the services of the Three Wiles, who manage something refreshing in tapping, and Freddy Zay, who does juggling feats atop a 10-foot unicycle. The production numbers are lavish though there is an unnecessary amount of undress.

At the Paramount and Fenway Theaters Glenda Farrell as never-never girl reporter trails Barton MacLane as a detective and aids in the solution of several crimes. It's well paced and holds the interest. The police department is presented in the usual flattering light. Winifred Shaw and Craig Reynolds are in the cast. The main feature is "Green Light," with Erroll Flynn, Cedric Hardwicke, Margaret Lindsay and Anita Louise, previously reviewed in these columns.

More never-never newspaper goings-on may be found at the Keith Boston, where James Dunn plays the usual insolent but good hearted reporter in "Mysterious Crossing." Of course Mr. Dunn makes a dub out of the whole police department, scoops his rivals, nabs the murderer single-handed and gets the girl, Jean Rogers. Andy Devine sidekicks along for comedy relief.

The stage show, featuring the knockabout Diamond Brothers, contains several handsome production numbers and an acrobatic tap dancer who really makes it look effortless.

J. D. B.

Wide World Studios

Stella Andreva as She Will Appear in the Role of Olympia in Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," When It Is Presented at the Matinée of April 8 by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Boston Opera House

Pavlova Remembered

Twenty-six bas-relief panels of Anna Pavlova and her partner, Mordkin, in their dance "The Bachanale," will be given their first public showing as part of an exhibition of the works of Malvina Hoffman which will open at the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Richmond, on March 6.

These panels were completed after four years of work on them, but at the time of Pavlova's passing, the sculptor put them away and "refused all requests to exhibit them."

A memorial anniversary of Pavlova was recently held at Radio City Music Hall, New York, when soloist and group performed a moonlight dance in front of a broken column, to a vocal accompaniment of Handel's Largo from "Julius Caesar"; and the soloist, Margaret Sande ,danced the famous "Swan" in black instead of the traditional white tarlatan.

Ski Trails Still Displaying Snow

Snow conditions throughout New England's winter sports belt are reported as "fair to middlin'" for week-end enthusiasts who are planning on making what might prove to be their last skiing frolic of the season.

Although the majority of the open slopes and ski trails and runs are covered with a goodly amount of snow, it is not the kind adaptable for the helter-skelter novice. These areas report controlled skiing, which means skiing only for the more experienced.

At Intervale, N. H., there are 10 inches of granular snow which affords opportunity for controlled skiing. The Maple Villa ski trail was expected to be in the best condition of the season.

The towns of Bartlett, Franconia Notch, Greenfield, Jackson, Lancaster, Lincoln, Littleton, North Conway, Pinkham Notch, Warren, Waterville Valley and Wonalancet, all in New Hampshire, have from six to 20 inches of snow over various trails.

Word from Laconia, N. H., reveals that the Ridge, Stonebar, Slalom and New Novice trails at the Belknap Mountains Recreational Center at Gilford, N. H., are in excellent shape for skiing this week end. There are six to eight inches of snow with powder surface which has made skiing good on the open slopes as well as on the trails.

This week end there will be slalom training at the Belknap Mountains Ski School under the direction of Rudolph Freidrich. This region was the scene last Sunday of the Eastern Ski Jumping Championships which was witnessed by 9000 persons.

In Vermont's Mount Mansfield and Smuggler's Notch region snow conditions were reported as good. Brattleboro has no snow.

From Maine's Development Commission comes the announcement that conditions were far the best of the winter and that skiing in the State would probably reach its peak this week end.

The Boston and Maine will run a Sunday and week-end snow train, weather permitting. The Sunday train is scheduled to go to the Fabyans, North Conway, Intervale, Bartlett and Crawfords, with stops at Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Ipswich, Newburyport and Portsmouth.

The week-end train will leave tomorrow for Mt. Whittier, (Tamworth-Wonalancet-Chocorua) Conway and Intervale, returning Sunday.

Events of Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

chief of engineers and the State of Vermont which was signed March 14, 1935." Mayor Ellman's letter continued "to the effect that the controlling principle is that the primary purpose of the dam and reservoir is for flood control."

The State's agreement with the Green Mountain Power Co., a subsidiary of the New England Power Corporation, was made by the Public Works Board, which is also the State Highway Board, and is composed of Chairman Emery Melendy, R. E. Farwell and Oscar Rixford. The power company under this contract executed a quit claim deed to the State of the property necessary for construction of the dam on May 27, 1935, but reserved all water power and water rights with the proviso included it could change the dam in any way necessary for power purposes and construct a power station.

Would Give Company Control

In effect, after completion this agreement would give the power company control of the property for power purposes, with right to make such changes as necessary. The land, belonging to the State, would not be subject to taxation. The cost to the State for land easements and road relocations has already exceeded $200,000 and for additional land for reservoir purposes it is anticipated a similar amount must be expended.

So far, the Governor intimated, the power company has refused to recede from its contract. Necessity of composing differences between the State and the power company on the one hand and the State and the Federal Government on the other is today holding the spotlight in legislative activities.

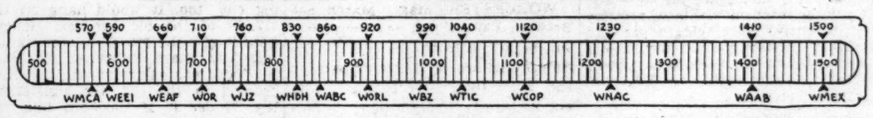
Senator Alfred H. Heininger of Burlington, Democratic candidate for Governor last fall, in a public statement Thursday declared the contracts between the State and the power company as executed by the Public Works Board "has been an amazing betrayal of the people's interests" and asserted "the whole highway board should be forced to resign together with such state engineers and legal advisers, who perpetrated this outrage."

Eminent Domain Discussed

Although Governor Aiken made no recommendations in his message to the joint session of the Legislature Wednesday night, he intimated he would present them later. A move by the Judiciary committee of the House for a legislative investigation of the contracts is being considered. The possibility is also freely discussed in capitol corridors for acquisition by eminent domain of the property by the State should the power company refuse to recede from its contract.

The present furore raised by the Governor's revelations, observers believe, may be the basis for carrying out proposals in his inaugural message for breaking up the Department of Conservation and Development. This department was established by the legislature of 1935 and under it was placed the departments of Fish and Game, Forestry and Publicity.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's sketch	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Music and sport reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Singing Lady's Musical Play:	Tom Mix sketch	Music and sport reports
5:30 Doris Kerr, songs	"Thru the Looking Glass"	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Music and sport reports
5:45 Checkerboard; talk	"Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Jack Onslow's baseball school
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show: popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth"	variety program	Earl Lawrence: organ	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News: music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": recording	Studio interview
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup": recording	Sport reports
7:00 "Mortimer Gooch": sketch	Opera preview	"Amos n' Andy": minstrels	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa": sketch	Mario Cozzi: orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dramatic sketch
7:30 Buddy Clark songs	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Jean Dickinson, soprano	"Mexican Caballeros"	"Chemistry of Today": talk
8:00 "Broadway Varieties": Oscar	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revellers, male quartet; piano	Richard Himber's Orchestra;
8:15 Shaw; soloists; orchestra	"Singin' Sam," baritone	duo; Rosario Bourdon's con-	Fred Uttal; soloists
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orchestra;	"Death Valley Days": western	cert orchestra	Boston University presenta-
8:45 Rhythm Singers	dramatic sketch		tion of Gilbert and Sulli-
9:00 Hollywood Hotel: Fred Mac-	"Universal Rhythm": orches-	"Waltz Time": soloists;	van's "Iolanthe," from Rep-
9:15 Murray; Victor McLaglen;	tra soloists; chorus	chorus; Abe Lyman's Orch.	ertory Theater
9:30 Walter Connolly; June	"Twin Stars": Helen Brod-	Court of Human Relations:	Boston University presenta-
9:45 Lang; Peter Lorre; soloists	erick; Victor Moore; orch.	dramatic sketch	tion of Gilbert and Sulli-
10:00 Philadelphia Orchestra, Eu-	"President's Judiciary Pro-	"First Nighter" sketch	van's "Iolanthe," from Rep-
10:15 gene Ormandy, conductor	posal," General Johnson	"First Nighter" sketch	ertory Theater
10:30 Talk, Senator W. G. McAdoo	Sair Lee, songs	Varsity Show: college talent;	Boston University presenta-
10:45 "Vocals by Verrill"	Elza Schallert Previews	John Held Jr., m. c.	tion of "Iolanthe"
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Joe Smith's Orchestra
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.": sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra
11:30 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	Chicago Symphonic Hour; so-	"The Supreme Court," Rep.	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
11:45 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	loists; choir; orchestra	U. S. Guyer, Kansas	Lee Shelley's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Raising Your Parents"; juvenile forum.
11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra; Madrigal Singers, chorus.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
1:55 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera: "La Traviata."
2:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "International House": forum by foreign students.
3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Department of Commerce talk on "Paper Industry."
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:15 WIXAL (11.79mc), "This America of Ours."
5:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Drama of the Skies."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dinner and After

6:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Saturday Night Swing Club"; guest soloists; Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra.
7:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hampton Institute Singers; Negro chorus.
7:30 WNAC, "Gene Slate's Job Problem"; dramatic sketch.
7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Band concert; Indian legend.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; soloist; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Professor Quiz"; question and answer period.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Saturday Night Party: James Melton, master of ceremonies; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Circumstantial Evidence," sketch; Russ Morgan's Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Floyd Gibbons; guest soloists; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Snow Village" sketch.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Barn Dance program: soloists; comedy; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Joe Cook; guest soloists; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: Hall Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra.
10:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Americana": Freddie Rich's Orchestra.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Wahlberg Brown String Ensemble.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloists.
1:15 WEEI, E. B. Rideout's long-range weather forecast.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key; soloists; orchestra.
2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Music of the Theater"; soloists; orchestra.
2:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), LaPrade travelogue; organist.
3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air: soloists; orchestra.
3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor; Deems Taylor, commentator.
4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Musical Camera"; Willie Morris; orchestra.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "We, the People," with Phillips Lord; orch.
5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.
5:30 WAAB, Colonial Playhouse.
5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.
6:00 WIXAL (6.04mc), "The World's Week" Volney D. Hurd, city editor of The Christian Science Monitor.
6:30 WAAB, "Symphonic Hour"; recorded classical program.
7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny, Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orch.
7:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Classics of the Keyboard"; Victor Wolfe, harpsichord and piano; Leonard Lebling, commentator; orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nillsen.
7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.
7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Appointment at Westminster"; dramatization of the Coronation ceremony of an English King.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Do You Want to Be an Actor?"; amateur theatricals.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Nadine Conner, soprano; concert orchestra.
8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Eddie Cantor; players; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jewels of the Madonna"; soloists; symphony orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Myra Hess, pianist.
9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Shep Fields's Orchestra; Frank Parker; Judy Canova.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.
10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Community Sing"; studio chorus.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Joseph Schmidt, tenor.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Feeding a City"; story of how New York is supplied with food; relays and special pickups.

Mother Church Radiocasts

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—WIXAL (15.2mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
7:00 p. m.—WIXAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Device Makes Eye Quicker Than Hand or Machine

Edgerton stroboscope opens world of tremendous speed to research—Invention solves many industrial problems in vibration of fast-moving machinery—Aids study of insects.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

It used to be true that the hand was quicker than the eye, but lately the eye has learned a trick or two.

Aided by an ingenious mechanical device, the Edgerton Stroboscope, even the fastest machinery can be made to appear in slow motion or stopped entirely. Thus as an aid to vision the stroboscope supplements the telescope which brings distant objects nearer and the microscope which makes tiny objects visible, opening a new world to mankind, a world of tremendous speed never before adequately explored.

Fundamentally, a stroboscope is a flashing lamp which permits a fast-moving object to be viewed intermittently and thus produces the visual effect of slowing down, stopping, or reversing motion. If, for example, one is looking at an electric fan revolving at 1200 revolutions per minute under a light that flashes on and off 1200 times each minute, the fan will apparently be standing still. A slight decrease in the flash rate will cause the fan to revolve slowly in the direction of its actual rotation, and an increase will produce a similar motion in the reverse direction.

120,000 Flashes a Minute

Stroboscopes with mechanically operated shutters for interrupting vision have been in use for many years, but they are subject to the limitations of slow speed and insufficient illumination. The Edgerton type, however, made by General Radio Company, overcomes these difficulties by producing brilliant flashes as high as 120,000 a minute allowing the type of high speed photography perfected by Prof. Harold E. Edgerton and Kenneth Germeshausen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The flashes are made by a neon or a mercury vapor lamp whose flashing speed is controlled by an oscillator or motor-driven contactor.

Its most important use is for the solving of mechanical difficulties in torsion vibration of fast moving machinery, but recently Prof. G. W. Pierce of Harvard's Cruft Laboratory used one to determine whether crickets had a temperature coefficient or not, and by measuring the speed of the chirps found out that crickets perform at a faster pace during the heat of the day than they do on cool nights. He likewise wanted to know whether these insects fiddle continuously like a violin player, or recover after each stroke like an oarsman. His results were published in a recent Harvard Alumni Bulletin under the title of "Supersonic Sounds in Nature."

A Rhode Island cotton manufacturer had difficulties with threads that broke at regular intervals because the speed of certain spindles varied from normal. He plugged into an ordinary baseplug the smaller, cheaper stroboscope called a "strobotac," and turned on the lamp switch. Holding the strobotac so the lamp shone on the faulty spindle, he turned the knob of the lamp until the spindle stood still, so far as the eye was concerned. A dial gave the speed of the spindle directly in revolutions per minute. This figure could then be checked with the speed of the other spindles and corrections applied. As easily as this was a difficult technical problem solved.

A well known yeast cake manufacturer turning out his products by machine at so many hundred per second, uses a stroboscope to make certain the labels are on correctly, a printer troubled with poor registry on expensive color rotogravure and another whose comic sheet colors ran into one another, both solved their problems with an Edgerton type device.

Vibration Problems

Bell Telephone Laboratories called in on a conference over the steamer Normandie to find ways and means of rectifying excessive vibration at high speed, located the difficulties with a stroboscope as due to torsional vibration in the propeller shaft. Doubtless many persons have experienced the flutter in sound film as a singer reaches for difficult notes. This, too, can now be corrected similarly.

The University of Minnesota employed stroboscopes in the investigation of heavy loads on buildings, while the Massachusetts Institute of Technology carried on earthquake research using model buildings and artificial quakes whose action was slowed down to the point where investigators could study effects and redesign quakeproof structures.

Noisy motors in synchronous electric clocks, ultra-centrifuge machines and mechanical difficulties in all types of fast-moving machinery have been solved. The stroboscope even managed to enter a Broadway night club recently. Difficulty was being experienced with pianos small enough not to hide a diminutive hostess. But the small piano was off pitch on the low strings, a vibration problem finally solved.

Aside from its ability to slow down and stop motion in the visual sense, the stroboscope has several distinct advantages in the measurement of speed. There is no mechanical connection whatever to affect the operation of the apparatus under observation. This is particularly desirable with delicate or low-powered mechanisms. Speed readings are accurate to within 2 per cent and involve no averaging process or time calculations.

Lower: Courtesy Simplex Wire and Cable Company

A Few of the Varied Uses of the Latest Stroboscope

Upper Left—Demonstrating the Effect of Earthquake Vibrations on Models of a Building Frame and Water Tower at M. I. T. Upper Right—Determining the Critical Speed of a Multi-Vane Fan at B. F. Sturtevyant Company. The Stroboscope Is Also Used to Study Air Flow and Its Relation to the Shape of the Blade. Below—Machine at Simplex Wire and Cable Company Operating at Top Speed but the Motion, Under the Stroboscope, Is Stopped

Whitehead Remains Fellow

Alfred North Whitehead, professor of philosophy, will continue as a senior fellow of the Society of Fellows at Harvard University when he retires from active teaching and becomes professor-emeritus at the end of the present acadamic year, it was announced at Harvard today. Appointment of Arthur Darby Nock, Frothingham professor of the history of religions, announced yesterday, brings the number of senior fellows to eight members.

Monitor Newscast Schedule Saturday

Owing to the shorter length of the transmission of the opera, "La Traviata," from the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday, March 6, over Station WBZ, the late afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will be heard at the usual hour of 5 p. m., eastern standard time. The early afternoon period of Monitor news at 1:45 p. m. will be only 10 minutes in length, owing to the early start of the opera radiocast.

Worcester Firm Grants Pay Rise, To Hire 400 More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 5—Between 400 and 500 new employees will be added to the pay roll of the American Steel & Wire Company in the near future, according to an announcement today by Carl I. Collins, general manager, following negotiations between officials of the company and delegates of the Employee Representative Plan at which it was agreed that the company would grant a 10-cents-an-hour wage increase on the base labor rate, and a basic 40-hour week.

The company, which is a subsidiary of United States Steel, also agreed to grant a 10 per cent increase to all employees working on salary who receive less than $3600.

This increase, according to Mr. Collins, will mean that the employees of the company's three plants in the Worcester district, numbering between 4000 and 5000 men, will have about three quarters of a million dollars more in their annual pay envelopes. The total pay roll under the new setup will be close to $7,000,000. The new wage and working schedule has yet to be approved by all Worcester Employee Representative groups, but it is expected that the new schedule will receive almost unanimous approval. Time and a half for overtime was also incorporated in the agreement.

The fact that a substantial number of men are to be added to the working force, as a result of the adoption of the 40-hour week, proved a source of considerable satisfaction to city officials. They feel that a number of the new employees will be heads of families that are now recipients of city welfare.

City officials are also of the opinion that other steel companies in Worcester, as well as affiliated industries, may voluntarily follow the lead of the American Steel & Wire Company, with the result that from 2000 to 3000 more men may find employment within a few months.

The announcement of the agreement for more money and shorter hours also caused police officials to draw a deep breath of relief.

Hartford School Act Challenged By State Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 5—The appointment of an assistant principal in a Hartford graded school almost a year ago started waves that are breaking now in the State Capitol, in the courts, in the General Assembly.

Involved is the right of the State Board of Education to say who is and who is not qualified to teach. Involved for Hartford is $72,000 in state grant money.

Michael D. Fox was formerly a superintendent of a Hartford school district, before these were consolidated a few years ago. He held then both a local and a state certificate for his job. Out of the school system for several years, his state certificate lapsed. Then he was reappointed by the Hartford Board of Education, after a fight along political lines within the board. He took office shortly before the end of the school year last June.

Dispense $750,000

Now the time has come for the State Board of Education to dispense to the towns and cities something over $750,000 in state grants for the past school year. The law provides that it shall send no money to a town whose schools have not been conducted "by teachers legally certified." The board says Hartford gets no money.

Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford, a Democrat and a Fox ally in city politics, came back with a sharp retort. Hartford has just been collecting $3 a head from all its residents between 21 and 60 for the state old age assistance fund. Hartford, he said, could "do a little holding out" too. It would hang on to $72,000 of the old age tax money until it gets the $72,000 school grant.

Deputy State Treasurer Thomas H. Judd was asked about that. He pointed to the old age assistance law. Under it, if Hartford fails to pay the sum assessed, the state can take the mayor's house and the rest of his estate.

Counsel for Board

On the head of Col. George R. Sturges, counsel for the State Board of Education, broke the retaliation of Hartford Democrats this week. In the state Senate, where three senators from Hartford are of the mayor's political persuasion, a bill was adopted abolishing the job of Attorney Sturges. He had called attention to himself by advising the State Board of Education that legally Mr. Fox held no certificate entitling him to teach.

Mr. Sturges, a Republican, is not yet out of work. The Republican House of Representatives will have to pass the bill before he loses his job.

In Superior Court, Judge Edward J. Quinlan is studying the decision he will make in a suit brought by a group of Hartford taxpayers to oust Mr. Fox from his job. The taxpayers, taking the view of the State Board of Education, say he has no right to teach, and that his presence in the school system jeopardizes Hartford's grants. The city, which issued Mr. Fox the local certificate not recognized by the state board, says he is entitled to his position.

Both Mayor Spellacy and the State Board of Education say they are willing to abide by the court's decision. The mayor thinks that in the meantime the money ought to come to Hartford. The board says that until the case is settled the money will not come.

Eastern's Air Traffic Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastern Air Lines transport division of North American Aviation, Inc. carried 8240 revenue passengers in February, a gain of 57 per cent over the 5240 carried in February, 1936, the company reported.

Capitalism Good But Parts Wrong, Connery Asserts

PORTLAND, Maine, March 5 (AP)—Representative William P. Connery Jr., Lynn, Mass., Democrat, said last night the "capitalistic system is good, but its parts are woefully wrong."

Denouncing conditions which, he said, made "economic slaves" of many workers under capitalistic economy, he told Maine Democrats attending a "victory dinner" that President Roosevelt had prepared a program for his next four years that would do much to remedy the conditions.

"He intends during his Administration," the House Labor Committee chairman said, "to try to bring about industrial peace by a fair and square deal for both employer and employee. He envisions plainly that there can be no real prosperity in the country unless the worker is able to buy the products of the farm and the farmer is able . . . to buy the products of the worker."

Greatest Menace to Nation

"The greatest menace and danger to our nation today," he said, "is the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few.

"This accumulation could only come about by the exploitation of the great mass of workers of the American people. Long hours, under terrible working conditions that menace life and health; child labor; indescribably filthy homes to live in in the slums of our great cities. . . .

"The multimillionaire sailing the seas in his palatial yacht; the miner deep down in the bowels of the earth far from God's sunlight going home to his family at the end of the day with a mere pittance with which to feed and clothe them; marble palaces with 50 rooms for two or three persons to live in; two rooms in the tenements for nine to live in. . . .

Facts Not Theories

"These are not theories, these are facts, brought out in hearings before my own committee on labor . . . and more recently by an investigation now taking place in the United States Senate."

He said he felt "the Democratic Party in Maine and Vermont has had to carry the battle for Democracy under the most adverse circumstances, and your wonderful vote in Maine, regardless of the fact that the electoral vote did not go to President Roosevelt, showed that the Democrats of Maine possess to the highest degree one of the greatest of attributes known as intestinal fortitude."

N. E. Democrats Start Drive To Back Supreme Court Plan

Leaders of the Democratic Party in New England began today a widespread campaign to crystallize sentiment behind President Roosevelt's court reorganization proposal in accordance with his appeal radioed to "victory dinners" in each state last night.

With James Roosevelt, eldest son and secretary to the President, and other high officials of the party sent into New England to create support for the court measure, leaders planned a militant response to his appeal to "act now."

The words of the President were before them: "The Democratic Party and its associates have had the imagination to perceive essential unity below the surface of apparent diversity. We can, therefore, long remain a natural rallying point for the co-operative effort of all of those who truly believe in political and economic democracy."

Dinner in Boston

The largest of the dinners was held in Boston at the Hotel Statler, but most attention was attracted by those at Springfield and Worcester, at which James Roosevelt was the principal speaker.

At these, Mr. Roosevelt set the tone for the campaign which now will be undertaken to unite the party behind the plan to enlarge the Supreme Court. Especial attention will be directed, it is believed, to win the support of U. S. Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, who so far has been cool to the Roosevelt proposal.

"There is nothing sacred about the Supreme Court," James Roosevelt told the two "victory dinner" audiences, "although we should and do revere it. The President's plan will bring to the Supreme Court an ever-flowing stream of young blood which will be up to date and awake to the economic needs of the nation."

Mr. Roosevelt was en route between Springfield and Worcester last night when his father was scheduled to go on the air from the $100-a-plate "victory dinner" at Washington.

"I'm James Roosevelt"

Driving into a gasoline station, where a radio was going, the President's son said: "I'm James Roosevelt. I'd like to listen to my father. Can you help me out?"

The gas station proprietor did.

The son denied indignantly at the two dinners that his father intends to "pack" the court or set up a "dictatorship."

Assertions that the six new justices whom the President would appoint would be "six 'yes men,' six puppets who will do the bidding of the man who appointed them," were described by Mr. Roosevelt as "the greatest insult of all."

"You have my word," he declared, "they will be just as free and independent as any man who ever graced the bench of the Supreme Court."

Didn't Indicate How

He didn't indicate, however, how the plan will assure the constitutionality of New Deal legislation if the justices are as "free and independent" as those now on the bench.

Members of the Democratic party who have been unfriendly to the court enlargement plan were attacked by State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, a Democrat, at the dinners. He criticized particularly Senator Walsh and Senator Carter Glass of Virginia.

The principal speaker at the Boston dinner, for which admission was at the rate of $25 a plate, was Senator Patrick McCarran (D) of Nevada, a member of the Senate judiciary committee, which will hear the President's proposal next week.

"The courts, like Congress," he said, "must be progressive. Unless the law is permitted to move forward, civilization will go back."

Third Story Planned For the Providence Post Office Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 5—The Federal Treasury Department's procurement division has decided to ask for $400,000 with which to enlarge the Providence Post Office building with the addition of a third story, officials here have been informed. The additional room is necessary, it is pointed out, because several federal bureaus now are compelled to have rented offices in other buildings.

The posposal for a new $975,000 parcel post building, expected to relieve congestion in the post office building, apparently has been postponed indefinitely. First brought up n 1934, the proposal for the new structure has met repeated delays.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hansa	Mar. 6	Cherbourg	Mar. 14	Mar. 6, 1:00 pm	Mar. 6, 8:00 pm
‡Conte di Savoia	Mar. 6	Gibraltar	Mar. 12	Mar. 5, 8:00 pm	Mar. 6, 9:00 am
*Bremen	Mar. 9	Cherbourg	Mar. 15	Mar. 8, 8:00 pm	Mar. 9, 8:00 am
Queen Mary	Mar. 10	Plymouth	Mar. 16	Mar. 9, 8:00 pm	Mar. 10, 11:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Mar. 13	Mar. 8, 4:00 pm	Mar. 8, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Mar. 17	Mar. 12, 4:00 pm	Mar. 12, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 1	Mar. 27, 4:00 pm	Mar. 27, 7:30 pm

*Specially addressed, except Germany.
†Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

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Rangers Fail to Gain on Bruins in Group Race—Bill McKechnie Is Enthusiastic

Promising Group of Players In Boston Bee Training Camp

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 5—"I can't ever remember having a more promising bunch of young ball players in training camp," remarked Manager Bill McKechnie of the Boston Bees yesterday, during a workout at Waterfront Park. "Most of the younger men will need more minor league seasoning, but several of them have shown me that they are real big league prospects."

Only once before in his major league managerial career has Bill McKechnie had more new faces at camp. That was his first year with the St. Louis Cardinals, when some 60 or 70 rookies sported Red Bird uniforms. However, most of the players in McKechnie's camp that year were high school and college boys who were picked up as material for Branch Rickey's rapidly growing farm system.

Among the recruits in the current Waterfront Park gang, the Boston manager is particularly impressed by the work of four—George Gondira, a right-handed pitcher from McKeesport; Lou Menendez, a free agent infielder; Johnny Reis, Bob's catching brother, and Harry Kahre, an infielder discovered last year on one of the Bees' frequent trips to St. Louis.

"I'm strong for this young Lou Menendez," continued McKechnie. "He is a major league infielder right now, but there is a possibility that his lack of experience at bat will keep him from staying with the club through 1937. Of course, he might fool everybody, including himself, and start hitting the ball in the exhibition games to come. And if he does, he'll be a sensation. There isn't a better fielder on our ball club.

"Gondira has looked good throwing in batting practice," went on the Bees' pilot. "I think he should make the grade in a year or two. That John Reis is a powerful man. I watched him in batting practice at the Polo Grounds last year, and he hit balls as far as anyone on either the Bees or Giants. The question is, how often does he connect? We'll soon see. Young Harry Kahre is a first-class fielder, and I expect future development from him. After the exhibition schedule opens we'll learn more about these fellows."

Al Lang, one of the first to promote spring training in Florida, and who has been around St. Petersburg so long he has almost forgotten how to get out, says that the 1937 Bees have one of the largest rookie crops he has ever seen.

Says Al: "Back in 1914 Branch Rickey, then with the St. Louis Browns, brought about 60 ball players into St. Petersburg. It was the first time a major league club had ever invaded this city. Rickey used the old Coffee Pot Park, at the other end of the city. I understand that Bill McKechnie will have about 50 men here when all the infielders and outfielders report, which I believe runs a close second to that early gang of Browns."

Training camp echoes . . . Even though the clubhouse at Waterfront Park has been overcrowded since opening day, Bill McKechnie isn't passing up any youngsters who come wandering into camp . . . The latest wanderer to get a uniform is William Kalpass, a 6ft. 4in. left-handed hurler from Manuet, N. Y. . . . McKechnie had the Bee pitchers fielding bunts to first and second bases before he pulled out the batting cage . . . Wally Berger is scheduled to reach St. Petersburg Friday . . . He is driving from his California home.

Johnny Babich, the comeback pitcher, is probably the fastest runner among the early arrivals . . . Long-legged Berger could give him a battle, however . . . Red Flemming, the Brookline catching rookie, has a strong throwing arm . . . Billy Weir is enjoying his first invasion of Florida, but the Melrose youngster is one of the most serious and determined workers on the Bee squad . . . Bill Harris, one of the Buffalo graduates, may be the relief pitcher McKechnie is looking for.

Al Lopez was the first batting practice hitter . . . Al slammed one of Danny MacFayden's pitches into the street in deep left . . . The so-called regular, or No. 1 group, batted in the following order: Lopez, Urbanski, Bob Reis, Fletcher, McGowan, Sewell, Flemming, Menendez, Babich, Hutchinson, Bush, Turner, Fette, Lanning Marcella, Smith, Harris and Andrew . . . Ed Roush sandwiched in a hit occasionally behind Andrews . . . MacFayden, Frasier, Gondira, Weir, Archiopoli, Doll, Erickson, Turner, Babich and Lanning pitched to batters the first day the cage made its appearance . . . Fette, Sewell, Smith, Babich and Hutchinson are the best hitters among the pitchers . . . Young Chief Marcella peppered several balls in the general direction of Tampa Bay.

Fette has the mannerisms of Berger at the plate . . . A cold wind has set back the starting times of several practice sessions . . . During the early part of the week, it wasn't uncommon to see fur coats along the waterfront . . . But in the middle of the day, Old Sol really bears down . . . Bill Perrin, the New Orleans left-hander, takes plenty of kidding about his hitting . . . Bill collects about two base hits a season when he is in form.

Yale Nine Lists 29 Baseball Games

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 5 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association announced last night crew and baseball schedules for the coming seasons.

The Yale baseball team will play 29 games during the spring, and the crew will compete in five regattas.

The annual Yale-Harvard regatta will be rowed upstream on the Thames river course at New London, with the varsity race at 7:16 p. m., Daylight Saving Time, finishing at Bartlett's Cove.

A feature of the baseball schedule is a game with Army April 17 at New Haven, which will mark the first time in its history Yale has met Army on her home field. Another newcomer to Yale Field will be Indiana, slated to play at New Haven June 17. The schedules:

Rowing

May 1, at New York, Blackwell Cup: Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania; Varsity, J. V., Varsity 150's and freshmen; 8, at Derby, Rutgers vs. 3rd and 4th Yale Varsity; 22, at Derby, Carnegie Cup, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Varsity, J. V., and freshmen. Goldthwaite Cup, Yale, Princeton, Harvard, 150-lb varsity: Yale, Princeton, second varsity, 150 pounds; Yale, Princeton, second varsity 150 lbs.; Yale, Princeton, second freshmen heavies.

June 24, at New London, combination race, Yale-Harvard; 25, at New London, Yale-Harvard varsity, J. V., freshmen.

Baseball

April 10, Springfield; 14, Columbia; 16, St. John's; 17, Army; 19, Williams; 21, Trinity at Hartford; 24, Pennsylvania; 26, Providence; 28, Brown.

May 1, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 5, Columbia at New York; 8, Cornell at Ithaca (two games); 12, Dartmouth at Hanover; 15, Holy Cross at Worcester; 19, Brown at Providence; 22, Dartmouth; 27, Holy Cross; 27, Story's A. C.

June 3, Wesleyan; 5, New York A. C.; 9, Fordham; 12, Princeton; 14, Maryland; 17, Indiana; 19, Princeton at Princeton; 22, Harvard; 23, Harvard at Cambridge; 25, Harvard at New London.

Red Sox Rookie . . . —By Pap'

Bobby Doerr
THE ROOKIE SECOND-SACKER OF THE RED SOX IS RATED THE BEST OF THE COAST LEAGUE CROP
EDDIE COLLINS MADE A SPECIAL TRIP TO THE COAST TO LOOK HIM OVER - HE OUGHT TO COME IN HANDY TO THE BOSTON TEAM
IMPROVING WITH AGE
HIS BATTING AVERAGE CLIMBED FROM .259 IN 1934 TO .341 IN 1936 - AND HE'S ONLY NINETEEN !!
PAP'
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National Indoor Singles Down to the Semifinals

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 5—The combined national indoor lawn tennis championships swung into the semifinals and finals of the five groups today. The men's and women's singles are down to the semis, as well as the men's doubles, with both semifinals and finals of the mixed doubles scheduled.

Yesterday was chiefly devoted to cleanup matches, postponed from earlier rounds, as well as the start of the mixed doubles. The only singles match brought Mme. Sylvia J. Henrotin against the national girls' indoor champion, Helen Bernhard, for entry into the semifinal round of the women's singles. The French star had no trouble at all in winning, as Miss Bernhard was utterly off her game, so as to cause wonder how she had managed to take her title. Mme. Henrotin was also below her best form and both players punished the net with frequent double faults. The score was 6—1, 6—1, the first game going to the girl on three double faults by Mme. Henrotin, while Miss Bernhard managed to score a few earned points for her other game, about the middle of the second set.

Gregory S. Mangin and Frank A. Parker caught up with the field in the men's doubles, winning their first-round match from a pair of unknowns by default, and then scoring over Frank Bowden and Gilbert A. Hunt Jr. in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4. Parker was serving well, dropping only two points in the first and five in the second set, while Mangin was at the top of his game all the time. Only the service of the others prevented a more overwhelming score, and a break through Bowden in the first, accounted for the set. The others did better at the start of the second, running up a lead of three straight games, but Hunt weakened after that, and Mangin and Parker won the next three, breaking through Hunt, and then ended the struggle four games later, with another break through Hunt in the ninth.

The favorite pairs reached the final round in the women's doubles, with Mme. Henrotin and Dorothy Andrus, the defending champions, scoring over Helen Pedersen and Mary McGusty of the home club, 6—3, 6—2, and Norma Taubele and Florence LeBoutillier almost as successful against the former Boston pair, Mrs. George A. Cabot and Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, 6—2, 6—4. The final of this will be played tomorrow afternoon. In both instances, it was the superior power of the winners that brought victory, though Miss Pedersen can hit as hard as any, but lacked control in many instances.

Three Harvard Teams Close Season Tonight

Three Harvard sport teams will compete tonight in final competition of the year. At Cambridge the freshman boxing team will meet the M. I. T. freshmen in the Harvard indoor athletic building at 8 p. m., and at New Haven the varsity and freshman wrestling teams will end their dual meet season with matches against similar Yale teams.

Harvard and Yale varsity teams seem well matched. Princeton defeated Harvard 23-11 and beat Yale 22-8. In each match, Princeton was beaten in the 145-pound and heavyweight classes and against Harvard also in the 175-pound class. Outstanding Harvard wrestlers are Capt. Brooks Cavin in the 145-pound class, John Harkness in the 175-pound class, and Bill Glendinning in the heavyweight class. Glendinning will meet a formidable foe in Herbert Pickett, Yale sophombre, in the heavyweight class. Pickett defeated Charles Toll of Princeton as did Glendinning by a fall. Capt. Cavin of Harvard will meet Cooper Walker of Yale, an aggressive wrestler, and that should be one of the best matches of the meet.

Both Harkness and Glendinning of Harvard will take into the meet undefeated records. In two years of varsity intercollegiate competition, Harkness has never been beaten while Glendinning also has not been beaten but wrestled to a draw with Player of Navy.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	8	12	131	93	52
Springfield	19	9	12	99	100	47
Providence	17	7	19	105	115	41
New Haven	13	6	21	92	112	32

Western Division

Syracuse	21	5	16	137	112	47
Pittsburgh	18	3	19	106	105	39
Cleveland	11	8	22	86	119	30

Result March 4

Pittsburgh 3, Cleveland 1.

Schaefer Has 611-Point Lead

Jake Schaefer, world's 28.2 balkline billiard champion, increased his lead over Willie Hoppe to 611 points as a result of winning both the yesterday afternoon and evening matches in their 2500-point championship series at the Twentieth Century Billiard rooms. Schaefer has scored 2000 points to Hoppe's 1389.

College Hockey Result

Dartmouth 4, Brown 3.

Outdoor Hockey Rink at Arena?

An outdoor hockey practice rink adjoining the Boston Arena might be a reality by next season. The idea is that of Walter A. Brown, son of Manager George V. Brown, and is being seriously considered. The rink would run from the center exit of the Arena to the end of the Boston University Gymnasium, on the present parking space.

The ice surface would not be full size, being only some 53 feet wide, but would have good length, 185 feet. The plans would call for refrigeration piping. Natural ice would be the order, but with an unfavorable turn of weather the brine pipes would help out.

This plan, if put through, would be a great help to schoolboy, college and amateur hockey throughout Boston and suburbs. The rink would be used solely for hockey practice and would afford much more time for the various amateurs to get in much needed practice.

At present the Arena and Garden have nowhere near enough practice time available for hockey and the outdoor affair would relieve the situation. The cost of the refrigeration would not be prohibitive, and during the other months parking would be resumed.

W. M.

Famous Runners In Bankers' Mile Tomorrow Night

CHICAGO, March 5 (AP)—Mastermiler Glenn Cunningham and his old and new foes, Gene Venzke, Archie San Romani and Don Lash, will go to the post again tomorrow night in the revival of the famous Bankers' Mile.

This installment of the struggle among the country's fleetest middle-distance stars will be the feature number of the Chicago Daily News relays program which will bring major league indoor track back to Chicago for the first time since 1932. The Bankers' Mile, now almost forgotten, once ranked as one of the choicest events of the winter, before indoor foot-racing went to seed in Chicago. It numbered such stars as Joie Ray, Lloyd Hahn and Ray Buker among its winners.

Dirt Track

Cunningham, of course, will be the favorite in the mile, to be run over an 11-lap dirt track in the International Amphitheater at the Stock Yards. However, he is just recovering from an illness that kept him out of the National A. A. U. 1500-meter championship race last week and may be ripe for a beating.

San Romani, who already is being figured as Cunningham's successor as king of American milers, won the A. A. U. metric mile in spectacular style, and probably will be ready to step in if Cunningham should happen to falter. The stylish Venzke and Lash, who have turned in astonishing performances in the two-mile, will be just as dangerous.

While the mile boys will have the feature spot, the meet will present a pair of Olympic titleholders in Earle Meadows and High-Jumper Cornelius Johnson. Meadows will continue his battle with Japan's Sueo Ohe in the pole vault, and Johnson will tackle Eddie Burke, Marquette University Negro who bettered the world indoor record with a 6ft. 9¾in. performance at New York last week; and Ohio State's great Negro pair, Dave Albritton and Mel Walker.

Rideout Twins

The sensational Rideout twins, Wayne and Blaine of Tuscola, Ill., and North Texas Teachers, will put on their brother act against Indiana's Tommy Deckard, who achieved a 9:07.6 two-mile in the Millrose games. Jimmy Herbert, fleet New York University Negro, and Charles Beetham of Ohio State, the national 800-meter titleholder, are slated for a 600-yard duel, and Eulace Peacock, Temple University Negro, will meet Bobby Grieve of Illinois, and possibly Bob Packard of Georgia, in a sprint series at 50, 60 and 70 yards.

Harvard Seeks Second Straight Win Over Yale

George Ford, Harvard hockey captain playing what may be his final college game at the Boston Garden against Yale tomorrow night, has an opportunity to polish off one of the most outstanding scoring records ever compiled by a Harvard undergraduate in hockey. Ford will be aiming for his 100th scoring point in tomorrow night's game. In four years of Harvard competition he has scored 55 goals and had 44 assists for a total of 99 points.

As a freshman Ford played on a team that was defeated but once, then by St. Paul's School 4-2 in overtime. He scored 22 goals and had 3 assists for a total of 25 points. His two outstanding games as a freshman were against Boston University freshmen when he had 5 goals and 2 assists and against the Yale freshmen at New Haven when he scored 4 goals and assisted in another as Harvard won 13-4. His linemates as a freshman were Louis Carr, present right winger with Ford, and Leo Ecker, who played left wing. Subsequently Ecker was shifted to a defense position. In that freshman game at New Haven Carr scored 3 goals and Ecker had 3 assists.

Best Season

This year as a senior he has done even more as a playmaker. He has scored 14 goals and had 19 assists. He passed for four goals against Dartmouth in the winter carnival game, and passed for three goals against Princeton in the game at Princeton. He has failed to score or assist in a score in only one game this year, then against Queen's College in Boston on Feb. 10.

Carr and Ecker, who played at Belmont High with Ford, were prevented from compiling better scoring records because of injuries. Carr, in four years of Harvard hockey, has scored 27 goals and had 9 assists. Ecker in the same period has scored 22 goals and had 19 assists.

In the four years of hockey which these three seniors have played against Yale they have won 5 games and lost 2, playing on Harvard teams which scored 45 goals to Yale's 18.

Harvard enters the game against Yale tomorrow night beaten but once in 15 intercollegiate starts this year. Harvard won the first game at New Haven a week ago by a score of 8-5, with Yale outplaying the Crimson in the last 40 minutes of play after Harvard had gone away to a 5-0 lead.

Bundy in Goal

Coach Holcombe York of Yale last night announced his starting lineup with William Bundy in goal. Bundy, a Yale sophomore from Groton School and Boston, took over the task of Yale goaler beginning with the second period in the New Haven game last week, replacing Richard I. Pearce '38, and played probably the best game he has shown as a Yale varsity man. York intends to start with Bill Platt and Smith Jackson on defense. The former is a Yale football player and both he and Jackson played almost 50 minutes of the game against Harvard last week.

The starting Yale first line is to have Capt. Bill Moore at center, Daniel Badger at left wing and Clinton Childs at right wing. Childs is a former St. Paul's School teammate of Johnny Mechem, star Harvard right winger.

Yale's second line will be composed of Andy Gargarin at left wing, Gil Humphrey at center and Dud Humphrey at right wing. The third line will have David Boies at left wing, Cyrus Vance at center and Charles Bulkley at right wing. This is a sophomore line. John Gibson and John Robinson will play the alternate Yale defense with Dick Pearce the alternate goalie.

Yale Better

Yale is a much better team than its record this year would indicate. Only in the last three weeks has Yale been able to present its full strength, and there is every indication that the Blue will come to Cambridge tomorrow night with high hopes that it can accomplish one of the most outstanding upsets in years of Yale-Harvard hockey.

Harvard goes into what it hopes will be its final game of the year physically and mentally fit for the most formidable Yale opposition. Should Yale upset the Crimson, the playoff game in this series is scheduled for New Haven next Thursday night at 8:30.

Hub Events

Tonight

Billiards—Willie Hoppe vs. Jake Shaefer in world championship 28.2 balkline challenge match at Twentieth Century Recreation, 8:15.

Basketball—Lowell Textile at Massachusetts Technology, 8:15.

Detroit Big Help to Boston; Thompson on All-Star Team

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	22	9	10	117	82	53
Boston	19	6	17	99	103	44
Rangers	17	6	16	102	95	42
Chicago	13	6	23	84	102	32

Canadian Division

Canadiens	23	5	14	109	98	51
Montreal	16	8	17	88	94	40
Toronto	14	3	20	103	103	39
Americans	13	4	23	94	131	30

Results March 4

Detroit 2, Rangers 1.
Chicago 5, Canadiens 3.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Never let it be said that the Detroit Red Wings are friendly toward the Boston Bruins, but in doing themselves a good turn by defeating Rangers, 2-1, last night, they inadvertently did the Bruins a good turn. Boston was one point ahead of Rangers in the race for second money in the American division before the game started and since the Patrick men lost, the Bruins continue a point ahead.

Sunday night the Bruins and Rangers tangle in New York and that game will be of the four-point variety. Victory means two points and defeat means the opportunity to pick up two points is lost. Nothing less than a capacity house will greet the Bruins and Rangers at New York where a game of playoff importance is due.

Take Few Chances

While the Bruins have been exponents of wide-open hockey throughout most of the season, they will take few chances in this coming New York game. To beat Rangers will give the Bruins a good substantial margin. With five games remaining for each club, the Bruins have the harder path. Boston faces Detroit, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto and Chicago, three of them at home, and Rangers face Amerks, Detroit, Canadiens, Chicago and Canadiens, with three at home.

Chicago Black Hawks cling to hope in their stern chase of Rangers and Bruins for a playoff position. After a rather poor season they seem to be winding up in a blaze of glory, defeating Canadiens last night, 5 to 3, and thereby establishing their best stretch of victories for the season—three. They beat Rangers, Bruins and Canadiens in succession.

All-Star Selection

Selection of all-star teams in any sport is hazardous to reputation. This season the hue and cry for certain players has created a din that overshadowed individual optnion. This writer has heard Ebbie Goodfellow, Babe Siebert, Marty Barry, Larry Aurie and Harvey Jackson boosted all season. With the exception of Goodfellow, we agree, but here on Boston ice, no defenseman in the league has surpassed the performance of Lionel Conacher of Maroons.

In the matter of goaltender selection, the method of all-star calculation and Vezina trophy varies. The latter trophy is awarded automatically to the goalie with lowest goals scored against average, whether his defense is good or indifferent, but the all-star choice differs. We picked Tiny Thompson because the Calgary veteran has been superb during a season in which his defense is very weak and the wide-open hockey on home ice has left him unguarded all too often. His record has suffered, but his ability has equaled and bettered that of all visiting goalies.

One-Man Team

Harvey Jackson could not miss on that left wing position. The "Busher" has been a one-man team all season and capable of breaking up a ball game at any time. Marty Barry is the best center of the season, and his veteran right wing, Aurie, took 10 years to get the recognition he should have had long ago. Babe Siebert will hold his all-star rating of last year and without him Canadiens never would have been in the running.

Wilf Cude and Mike Karakas ran a close race, in this writer's opinion, for the second team goal position, with Normie Smith of Detroit not far behind. We have named Cude, but still wonder whether he should get the call over Karakas. Earle Seibert of Chicago and Goodfellow have few peers to question their rights on the second team, and while Dave Schriner failed to shake loose of the close checking this winter, it was not the fault of clever little Art Chapman, his center, and as fine a two-way forward as the league possesses. Herbie Lewis would have made the first team at left wing had not Jackson stood out so powerfully.

Jack Adams is our selection for all-star coach. The genial Napanee mentor has been a long time gaining recognition, but we feel he reached the top this year. His team has balance and is equipped with offensive and defensive weapons in the guise of plays that show unmistakable signs of good coaching and handling. Cecil Hart is the second choice for the manner in which the veteran bridged a period of four years of inactivity to return and lift a team from last place to first.

All-Star Selection

Following is the second of a Canadian Press series of National Hockey League all-star selections by hockey writers in N. H. L. cities. A consensus will be prepared later.

By Web Morse
The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

First Team	Pos.	Alternate Team
Thompson (Bos.)	g	Cude (Canadiens)
Siebert (Can.)	r.d.	Goodfellow (Det)
Conacher (Mar.)	l.d.	Seibert (Chicago)
Barry (Detroit)	c.	Chapman (Amer)
Aurie (Detroit)	r.w.	March (Chicago)
H. Jackson (Tor.)	l.w.	Lewis (Detroit)
Adams (Detroit)	coach	Hart (Canadiens)

Strong Field Entered in 600 At I. C. 4A Meet

An Olympic champion and a national titleholder will head a field of 51 of the finest middle-distance stars in college ranks for the 600-yard run at the sixteenth annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor track and field championships at Madison Square Garden a week from tomorrow.

John Y. Woodruff of Pittsburgh, the tall Negro star who captured the 800-meter crown at the Berlin Olympics last summer as a freshman, and Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse, the defending intercollegiate champion and national titleholder at 600 meters for the past two years, are the obvious standouts in this excellent field.

Both of them will come up to this test at their peaks. O'Brien experienced a series of reverses in the early meets but whipped himself into the invincible form he had a year ago. Thrice beaten by Jim Herbert of the New York Curb Exchange, the Syracuse junior defeated his former conqueror in the Buermeyer 500 at the New York A. C. games and broke his own world's record with a sparkling 57.6 performance. The next week he turned back a strong field to win the national 600-meter championship again.

Woodruff, like O'Brien, had a hard time hitting his proper stride. He made his indoor debut in the Millrose 600, but could not accommodate his 10-foot stride to the turns. But when the Pitt Olympic king came back for another flier on boards for the Halpin 880 at the New York A. C. meet, he proved that he had mastered them by scoring a smashing victory over as strong a finisher as Abe Rosenkrantz of Michigan Normal in the excellent indoor time of 1:54.7.

However, it will take more than their reputations for Woodruff and O'Brien to walk off with this event for three other place winners from a year ago will be in the thick of the fight. They are Edgar Howard Borck of Manhattan, the runner-up; Dick Gill of Boston College, third and also runner-up to O'Brien in the Nationals, and Arkie Trento of Syracuse, fourth.

The threat to supremacy will not rest only with these. In the field also are Arthur Allan of Boston College; Larry Quinlan of Columbia; Ham Hucker of Cornell, the National low hurdles champion; John Hoffstetter of Dartmouth, 47-second quarter miler and conquerer of O'Brien outdoors; Bucky Bates of Holy Cross; Howard Downey of Penn State; Bob Thum of Princeton; Edward Cook of Williams, and both Carle Morrill and Stanley Holt of Rhode Island State.

The race was introduced to the program at 600 meters last year, and has added a lot of spice to the meet. This will be the first time it will be held at 600 yards, so that the winner will set a new record.

Frank Meehan Is Elected Captain of Husky Quintet

Northeastern's basketball team last night chose Frank Meehan, lanky center, to captain the Huskies' 1937-38 court five. By so doing they gave the Belmont star the honor of being the first three-sport captain at Northeastern. He was elected captain of the football eleven last fall and also shares the baseball captaincy with Gus Rook.

Meehan succeeds Mert Rice, Chelsea standout guard of this season's team. The popular Belmont boy was the logical choice of his teammates as he was the only junior on the team. Bill Gibson of Newton was chosen manager for next year.

Mrs. McKechnie Wins

SCARBORO, N. Y., March 5 (AP)—Mrs. Ian McKechnie defeated the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, 12—15, 17—16, 15—10, 18—15, in an all-British final of the Sleepy Hollow squash racquets tournament yesterday. In the final round of doubles Mrs. Tobey Barrett and Betty Cooke of England defeated Mrs. McKechnie and Miss Lytton-Milbanke, 8—15, 15—12, 15—13, 15—6.

Scheme for New Outdoor Rink Planned

By a Staff Photographer
Dotted Lines Show Where Proposed Rink Will Be Outside the Boston Arena Building on St. Botolph Street

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Business and Industry

Steel Corp. Passes On to Consumer Higher Production Costs

Commerce and Finance

Brazil's Foreign Trade Up Sharply; Outlook Is Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAO PAULO, Brazil — The increase in the volume of Brazilian exports in the last year or two is accounted for by other than gains in its chief export product, coffee. "For the first time since the world crisis," reports the Estado de São Paulo, "the foreign trade of Brazil shows real signs of recuperation both in volume and value, whether measured in national or foreign currency."

In 11 months of 1936, Brazil's interchanges amounted to 2,830,000 tons as compared with 2,492,000 in the same period in 1935 and 1,983,000 in 1934. An increase of almost 1,000,000 tons in two years.

Over the same period the increases in the value show similar appreciations: 4,442,000 contos in 1936, 3,720,000 in 1935 and 3,147,000 in 1934, or an increase of almost 1,300,000 contos.

In foreign exchange the story is the same. Brazil's exports in 1935, measured in pounds sterling, amounted to £30,067,000 while in 1936 the figure was £35,234,000, a difference of almost 5,200,000 gold pounds.

Larger Cotton Crop

"This expansion is significant and important," states the report, "because it occurred in a period when coffee exports remained relatively at the same level." In fact, this commodity, which has been the mainstay of Brazilian economy for many decades, shows, over 1935, an increase of only 38,000 contos. Thus the greatest increase in the value of Brazilian exports lies in other fields, and though, as might be expected, cotton figures largely in the new situation, because exports of this product leaped from 602,000 contos in 1935 to 868,000 in 1936, other products show considerable progress, too

Cattle, meat and other by-products of the animal industry registered sales abroad of 353,000 contos in 1935 and of 436,000 in 1936. Exports of cacao leaped, in this period, from 139,000 contos to 224,745, almost doubling in the course of one year. Carnauba wax more than doubled its export position and jumped from about 41,432 in 1935 to 85,084 in 1936.

Imports Increase

At the same time that exports expanded Brazil bought more from abroad. The value of Brazil's imports in 1935 was 3,491,000 contos while in 1936 it had climbed to 3,861,000. Measured in gold sterling the favorable balance for Brazil in 1936 was £8,107,000 as compared with £5,089,000 in 1935.

In addition to this increase in available exchange Brazil's whole situation has improved with the entrance into the country of foreign capital seeking outlets here. As a consequence Brazilian exchange has shown considerable improvement. In a period of a few months the milreis has gone up from about $.0585, U. S. currency, to $.0615.

Homestake Mining Earns $30.46 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Report of Homestake Mining Co. and subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 31, 1936, certified by independent auditors, shows consolidated net profit of $7,650,452 after depreciation, depletion, federal income taxes, etc. This was equivalent to $30.46 a share on 251,160 shares of capital stock and compares with $8,144,528, or $32.43 a share in 1935.

The company ended the year with $12,320,020 of current assets, including $4,028,616 cash and bullion in transit and current liabilities totaled $2,015,123. A year previous current assets totaled $10,641,799 cash and bullion was $2,746,088 and current liabilities totaled $1,893,577.

During 1936 the company paid dividend of $36 a share, or $9,041,760, against $56 a share or $14,064,960 in 1935.

Slight Increase In Brokers' Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member anks in New York City totaled $1,060,000,000. The week ended yesterday and the total represented an increase of $7,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,031,000,000.

Distribution compares with the previous week:

	This week	Prev. week
In N. Y. City	$984,000,000	$978,000,000
Outside N. Y.	76,000,000	75,000,000

Great Lakes Steel Co. To Build New Furnace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—The Great Lakes Steel Co., unit of National Steel Co., will begin erection immediately of new blast furnace in the Detroit area, which will be one of largest furnaces ever built, said George Fink, president. It will adjoin the other two furnaces of Great Lakes at Delray, Mich., a short distance from the main plant at Ecorse, and is expected to be in operation next December.

The blast furnace plant will supply increased capacity sufficient to provide amply the requirements of company.

Seaboard Commercial Offering

NEW YORK, (AP)—Public offering was made by G. M-P. Murphy & Co. of a new issue of 20,000 shares of cumulative serial preferred stock, 5 per cent, series "A," $50-par of Seaboard Commercial Corp., a New York financing company. The new preferred shares, with warrants to purchase 20,000 shares of the common stock, were priced at $50.50.

Utility Director

International

Mrs. Kenneth S. Norton

Of Bronxville, N. Y., First Woman Ever Elected to the Board of Directors of Consolidated Edison System. She Hopes to Supply the Company With "the Woman's Slant on Light, Gas and Power Questions"

SEC Prepares Basis For Defending 1934 Securities Statute

NEW YORK (AP)—Counsel for the Securities & Exchange Commission laid the basis for a defense of the constitutionality of the Securities & Exchange Act of 1934 in hearings of charges that Charles C. Wright and nine others manipulated on the Los Angeles Stock Exchange shares of the Kinner Airplane & Motor Corp.

Both the government counsel and attorneys for the respondents told Edward G. Johnson, trial examiner for the SEC that the phase of the hearing solely concerned the constitutionality of the Act.

William W. Prager, assistant general counsel of the SEC called representatives of news distributing agencies and the Western Union, and also entered testimony from representatives of five large brokerage houses doing business on the New York Stock Exchange.

They were Charles B. Harding of Charles D. Barney & Co.; James J. Masterson of Winthrop Mitchell & Co.; Mathew E. Smith Jr., of Harris-Upham & Co.; S. C. Pecot of Fenner & Beane, and Francis J. Slee of E. A. Pierce & Co.

Mr. Prager brought out that these firms maintained nationwide networks of wires connecting branch offices in other states with the head offices in New York, over which are routed orders from individuals and branches not only in New York State but in other states.

Eugene L. Garey of counsel for respondents, in contending the business of exchanges themselves is purely local and intrastate in character, brought out from the witnesses that their stock houses maintained private wire systems to conduct their own businesses and that the exchanges make no requirements for such private wire systems.

Crane Co. 1936 Net $2.04 on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crane Company reports a consolidated net income of $5,802,170 in 1936 after all charges, including provision for federal and foreign income taxes and surtax on undistributed earnings. After allowing for annual dividends on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, the income equaled $2.04 a share on 2,348,628 outstanding common shares. The company earned $1,439,776, or 18 cents a common share, in 1935.

The regular annual dividend of $7 a share was paid on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred and $14 a share was paid against arrears on the stock, leaving an unpaid dividend accumulation of $8.25 a share at the close of last year. With the declaration of a $3 dividend on the issue, payable March 15, unpaid accumulations will be reduced to $765,917, or $5.25 a share. No dividend was paid on the common.

As of Dec. 31 the consolidated balance sheet shows $9,928,727 in cash and an increase in net working capital of $4,591,678 during the year.

On Aug. 1, 1936, the company's outstanding 5 per cent gold notes, aggregating $10,058,000, due Aug. 1, 1940, were retired and replaced by an issue of $12,000,000 of 3½ per cent debentures due June 1, 1951. The annual sinking fund requirement on the new issue is $350,000, as compared to $750,000 on the old.

National Leather Plan To Liquidate Announced

CHICAGO (AP)—A plan of directors to liquidate the National Leather Company, Portland, Maine, by a distribution of assets in which both preferred and common shareholders would participate, was disclosed by Harold N. Goodspeed, president.

He announced Swift & Co. and Libby, McNeill & Libby, which own more than 99 per cent of the National Leather preferred stock, have submitted an offer to pave the way for this move. National Leather directors, recognizing there is no possibility of the company being able to earn enough to overcome the deficit and accumulated unpaid dividends, recommed acceptance of this offer by shareholders at the March 19 annual meeting, Mr. Goodspeed said.

National Leather is a holding company owning capital stock of A. C. Lawrence Leather Company. It was pointed out liquidation of National Leather would not affect the actual operation of the business which would be continued under Lawrence Leather. Mr. Goodspeed reported National Leather had a 1936 net profit of $216,321, compared with $954,097 in 1935.

Business Profits During Past Year Best Since 1929

NEW YORK (AP)—American industry made a long stride in 1936 toward prosperity of thumping proportions, analysts agreed as they studied data indicating net profits exceeded $7,000,000,000 to rank it as the best year since the 1929 peak.

The tentative estimate, which would indicate a 30 per cent advance from 1935, although 40 per cent under the $11,654,000,000 earned in 1929, was based on statements from 1000 corporations and experience with reports of previous years.

Profits Up 50 P. C.

Reports already available indicate a 50 per cent hike in net profits over 1935 but statisticians, in placing total net profits at $7,000,000,000 or possibly more, pointed out that wider gains usually are shown in the earlier reports in a period of recovery.

The 1930 net was $6,429,000,000.

Some analysts saw in the vastly improved condition of American industry a partial explanation for the readiness with which huge corporations in the motor, steel and other industries, have jacked up wages in response to labor demands for a larger share in the fruits of recovery.

Many large companies have still to report and the complete tabulation of earnings of 500,000 odd concerns which file income tax returns will not be available for two years.

The push toward former peaks has been led by heavy industry recently. Many important groups employing millions of workers, are estimated to have had the best year since 1929. These included automobile and auto parts manufacturers, machinery makers, chemicals, oils, non-ferrous metals and others.

Steel Big Gainer

Although no large industry bettered its previous income peak, several appear to have hung up the second or third best record in history. Chemicals, for instance, topped both 1927 and 1928. So did machine firms. Automobile accessory units beat their 1927 income.

The biggest gainers during 1936 were steel and paper companies, which almost trebled income of the year before, according to the recent survey of the National City Bank.

Department stores picked up 156 per cent, followed closely by building materials, up 154 per cent, and heating and plumbing, up 140. Other big gainers included rubbers, agricultural implements, machinery and sugars.

The only profit decline noted in the bank's compilation was for woolen companies. This was due principally to the unusually heavy demand in 1935.

Car Loadings Drop 2.5 P. C. in Week; 3.5 P. C. Above 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 696,727 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was a decrease of 18,157 cars, or 2.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 23,858, or 3.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 92,396, or 15.3 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Week	Incr. Last Week	Over Year Ago
Misc. freight	288,326	*1,779	41,643
Less-than-carlot merchandise	153,131	*13,345	*4,620
Coal	159,144	2,510	*16,009
Grain & Grain prods	27,772	*2,080	*8,885
Livestock	11,003	*666	430
Forest products	34,679	*2,432	4,813
Ore	10,683	*238	4,810
Coke	11,989	*127	1,676

*Decrease.

So. Calif. Edison Earns $2.45 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Southern California Edison Company Ltd., and subsidiaries reports for 1936 a consolidated net income of $12,837,813, which, after interest, amortization, depreciation, federal income taxes and preferred dividends, equals $2.45 a share on the common stock outstanding on Dec. 31. This compares with a consolidated net income of $11,727,834, or $1.64 a common share, in 1935. No provision was made for surtax on undistributed profits.

During the year 1936 total operating revenues were $42,262,273, an increase of $4,384,397 from those of $37,877,876 for 1935. Gross operating earnings amounted to $41,656,108, or $4,029,682 more than those for 1935 and $1,226,926 in excess of the previous record high total, reached in 1930. Kilowatt-hour sales last year were 2,817,101,079, a new high record, and 285,396,003 in excess of sales in 1935.

Mesta Machine Earnings In 1936 at Record High

NEW YORK (AP)—Mesta Machine Co. of Pittsburgh, manufacturer of rolling mill and other heavy equipment for the steel industry, reported record earnings of $4,266,963 for 1936, equal to $4.26 a share on capital stock. For 1935 profit was $3,114,526 or $3.11 a share.

Company reported uncompleted business at end of year amounted to $14,363,088 against $8,164,877 carried over from previous year. With these orders and in view of favorable prospects for additional business, the company stated, capacity operations were assured for balance of the year.

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the five-day week ended Feb. 25 totaled 166, a drop of 18.2 per cent from the 203 of the preceding five days, Dun & Bradstreet reported. In the like period a year ago the aggregate of failures was 188.

Sugar Trade Is All at Sea Over Proposed Federal Tax

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Almost complete uncertainty prevails in the sugar trade here as to the meaning of the Administration proposal to put a tax of 75 cents per 100 pounds on sugar. Almost every aspect of the proposal is of uncertain meaning, and an unusually sharp divergence of opinion prevails as to the probable effect of the tax on sugar prices.

Intimations from Washington began to come here in the middle of January that Secretary Wallace wished a tax to be imposed on sugar to take the place of the outlawed processing tax of ½ cent per pound which expired at the Supreme Court's hand in January, 1936. The suggested tax was 1 cent per pound, but opinion here was that this was a bargaining figure. On March 1 the President's message made the proposal a reality. This week an Administration bill was introduced into the Senate by Senator O'Mahoney and was printed in the Journal of Commerce here, filling seven columns of small type.

Market a Tight Affair

The American sugar market is at present a tight affair sealed against world influences by a tariff wall of $1.87½ per 100 pounds and fastened down by a quota system. For the protection of American growers, the supply of sugar available to the American consumer has been rationed out to domestic and offshore producers. Out of a total of 6,682,670 tons which the market is allowed to have this year, domestic beet growers are allowed to supply 1,613,572 tons, domestic cane growers 270,664 tons, and the rest is apportioned out as follows:

U. S. "Offshore" and "Full Duty" Sugar Quotas (Short Tons Raw Value)

Duty-free:	
Philippines	1,035,742
Puerto Rico	831,508
Hawaii	976,685
Virgin Islands	5,462
90c Duty:	
Cuba	1,922,423
Total "offshore"	4,771,820
"Full duty"	26,610

The sugar market here is traditionally, under political control, and the most important aspect of any such measure as the O'Mahoney bill is its political meaning. No sugar legislation is any more stable than American politics. Most dissatisfied group at present among those with political influence is that of the cane sugar producers in Louisiana and Florida, chiefly the former. Under the present Jones-Costigan Act, the quota which the Secretary of Agriculture sets up every December must allot the cane growers at least 260,000 tons, plus a small additional amount dependent on the size of the total quota. They are able to produce, with the existing protection, considerably more, and have difficulty in staying within their quota. The beet sugar growers in the Mountain states, on the other hand, with a quota of at least 1,550,000 tons, have been unable to meet their quota, and so have little reason to press for more.

Overton Bill Doomed

An indication of what Louisiana wants was given in the Overton bill, submitted by a Louisiana senator in this session of Congress, which would raise the total domestic quota to one third of the total, or to over 2,200,000 tons, which would in effect practically double the cane sugar quota. The bill was not sponsored by the Administration and the introduction of the O'Mahoney bill virtually dooms it.

Apparently the primary motive behind the Administration bill is to revive the former AAA benefit payments derived from the former ½-cent processing tax. This desire appears to arise at least in part out of an offside brawl between the Administration and the beet sugar refiners. The latter take 50 per cent of the selling price of their product for themselves and return 50 per cent to the grower. They refine, as it were, on the metayer system. The Administration, for understandable political reasons, tried to get them to change this ratio to something like 60 per cent to the growers, 40 per cent to the mills, but the latter refused.

At present for each 100 pounds sold for $5 the mill gets $2.50, the grower $2.50. Put on a 75-cent processing tax (by another name to be constitutional) and the mill gets $2.12½, the grower the same, but the grower gets back a substantial part of the tax in the form of a government bonus for doing something or other that he would do anyway (reduce, expand, conserve, and/or, etc.). Thus the refiners will suffer, and beet sugar refining shares have not been doing so well recently.

Another incentive to the Administration in obtaining funds with which to subsidize growers is in the child-labor provision. Nobody can get the subsidy to be financed from the tax if he employs boys and girls under 14 or employs minors from 14 to 16 over eight hours a day, or pays adults less than Mr. Wallace thinks "fair and reasonable."

Tax to Raise $100,000,000

The proposed tax is estimated to raise about $100,000,000, and what the sugar trade is trying to figure out is, who is going to pay it. Of course, the first question is whether it will be paid by producers or consumers. In customary happy vein, the message from the White House "recommended" that it be so set up as not to raise prices to consumers beyond what is "reasonably necessary," and implied that it could be done without "causing any adverse effect, over a period of time, on the price paid by consumers." Secretary Wallace could make sure of this, if he wished, simply by expanding the quotas in case of a price rise, so that any tendency toward an increase of the price would be nipped off.

If this could be relied on, present prices of raw sugar would reflect it, but the trade has no certainty. The present refined price is 4.80 cents per pound, about 4.704 cents net. Refiners' usual margain is about 1.00 to 1.20 cents, which would make raws worth about 3.50, and they are approximately selling at this price. Cuban sugar, future deliveries of which are traded on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, as "Contract Number 3," has to pay a duty of 0.90 cents, and so customarily sells 90 points below the so-called "duty-free" sugars. The active month, September, is now selling at about 2.60.

Somewhere in between the price of raws (3.50 duty-free, 2.60 for Cubas) and the price of refined, the ¾ cent excise tax will have to be squeezed in. Either the raw price must decline or the refined price must rise. Since the first rumors came out of Washington refined sugar has been dropped from 5.00 to 4.80, and Cuban sugar futures have sold off from 3.10 to 2.60, or about the extent of the 50 cent tax originally expected. Now, however, that the 75 cent tax is officially proposed the spread has failed to widen, and the only widening has been in opinions as to whether raws must decline or refined sugar rise.

Trade Somewhat at Sea

The trade is a little at sea as to whether the tax is to be imposed on floor stocks, but the proposed law seems fairly clear. It says that all sugar refined from April 1st on is subject to tax. The tax is to be paid when the sugar is sold. (The trade is not sure whether the Congressional delays incident to the Supreme Court jam may necessitate postponing the April 1 date.)

Presumably this should result in a rush of jobbers and manufacturers to buy all the tax-free refined sugar possible; and also in a rush of refiners to get in all the raws possible and refine as much as they can before April 1st. This would give substantial strength to the raw market, but there has been no such rush. The presumption therefore is that refiners have contracted both to sell all the sugar they can melt by March 31, and to buy all the raws they need for this capacity melting, so that there is no occasion for a buying move either of refined or raw sugar.

Thus the movement of prices so far indicates the trade has no idea whether the tax is to result in higher prices to the consumer or lower prices to producers.

In any case, however, it is obvious that the relative position of the Cubans among producers is hit by the current proposal. The tax will be collected from Cuban as from other sugars. But benefits will not be paid to producers on that island.

The proposed tax is obviously in violation of the Cuban reciprocal trade agreement, signed by this Administration on Sept. 4, 1934. This makes it certain that the tax will be denounced by the Cubans, and the treaty may be scrapped after next September. Some in the trade even think the Administration may do the unusual and acknowledge an error. Another guess is that the Cuban tariff may be cut by 25 cents to 65 cents per hundredweight, in place of the present 90 cents. This, however, would counter one of the stated purposes of the new bill, to raise revenue. It is estimated that $50,000,000 of the $100,000,000 will be available for general treasury purposes.

Saving of $630,000 For Gas Consumers In New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Savings of $630,000 to gas consumers are expected here to follow the application of revised utility rates by the Consolidated Edison Company of New York and its subsidiaries in Manhattan, Bronx and a portion of Queens. The new rate schedules are to become effective next Thursday.

The chief reduction will affect gas used for heating purposes. Changes in the rates were said to mean savings of $181,000 for residential users and $182,000 a year for non-residential users. An additional saving of $248,000 is expected to apply to all types of consumers and for various services of the gas distributing companies here.

Advances on Paris Bourse Substantial

PARIS, March 5 (AP)—French stocks showed substantial gains today, reflecting increased confidence in the Government's revised financial policy.

Chemicals displayed the best gains, with banks, electricals and metals strong.

Some improvement was registered by rentes (government bonds) after excited profit-taking yesterday.

Loomis Sayles Mutual Fund Shows Gain in 1936 Net

Loomis Sayles Mutual Fund, Inc., reports for the 1936 calendar year excess of income and realized profits over expenses and $349,392 dividends paid for the year, of $130,391. This compares with excess income of $181,806 in 1935 after payment of $160,677 dividends. Net profit on securities sold amounted to $410,171 in 1936 and $372,117 in 1935.

Liquidating value of the 23,680 shares outstanding Dec. 31, 1936 was $124.07 compared with $95.15 on 22,935 shares at Dec. 31, 1935.

Value of securities held, based on market quotations, was $1,089,357 in excess of cost as of Dec. 31, 1936 as compared with an excess of $638,109 at Dec. 31, 1935.

Canadian Celanese, Ltd.

MONTREAL (CP)—Net profit of $1,519,503 for 1936 compared with $1,602,960 for 1935 was shown in the annual report of Canadian Celanese Ltd. Gross profits amounted to $2,276,811, made up of an operating profit at $2,120,551, income from investments $134,337, and profit on income funding rights $21,992. Gross profits for 1925 were $2,303,797.

U. S. Steel Corp. Advances Prices By $3 to $8 Ton

PITTSBURGH, March 5 (AP)—United States Steel, two-billion-dollar giant of the booming steel industry, passed along to the consumer today the wage increase it granted employees three days ago.

William A. Irvin, president of the corporation whose employees on March 16 will receive a 10 per cent pay boost for a 40-hour week, said "sharp rises in supplies and raw materials" also had their part in advancing prices $3 to $8 a ton, effective today.

The epochal wage agreement signed Tuesday by Benjamin F. Fairless, president of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation — United States Steel's biggest subsidiary—reduced the work week eight hours and provided time and a half pay for overtime.

One discordant note sounded in the harmony that enveloped the industry: the meeting in Pittsburgh of partisans of the so-called "company unions" to discuss possibility of setting up a rival union to combat John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization.

Scrap Price Rise Big Factor

Mr. Irvin, in making the announcement of the new prices, said that "although advances to labor in the matter of higher wages and shorter hours are a compelling factor, a price increase was inevitable due to the fact that quotations of scrap iron constituting 40 per cent of the makeup of steel have risen from $14.96 per ton to $19.88 since Feb. 1, 1936.

"This 32 per cent rise in the cost of this principal item of manufacture has been accompanied by increases of over 60 per cent in the cost of copper; 50 per cent for lead and zinc; 20 per cent for refactories and corresponding increases in the cost of coal, limestone, etc."

Typical increases included standard rails from $39 to $42.50 a ton and sheet bars from $34.50 to $37.50 a ton.

Financial circles foresaw the announcement as presaging a general increase throughout the industry, just as most producers fell in line with the trend toward higher wages.

The upsurge in the industry, mounting steadily for months, was strongest in recent weeks, lifting operations to the highest level since October, 1929. Observers had attributed this to efforts to place orders before the new prices were posted.

Some sheet mills in the Pittsburgh district have backlogs which run as high as 20 weeks, sufficient to carry them through the second quarter. Some sizes are not obtainable in less than 15 weeks.

Most of this business, steel men said, was taken on the basis of prices in effect at the time of shipment, so that the mills will obtain the benefit of the increases. Sheet price advances posted today ranged from $5 to $8 a ton.

Price Level Above 1926

The new quotations bring the general level of steel prices slightly higher than prevailed in 1926. The basic labor rate in Pittsburgh then was 44 cents an hour; Tuesday's boost raises it to 62½ cents.

Leadership of the men in the mills is at stake in the showdown between the exponents of the employees' representative system of Carnegie-Illinois, termed the "company union" by its opponents, and Lewis' committee.

A defense committee of employee representatives, headed by W. R. Hill of Canton, Ohio, met today to discuss a campaign to combat the progress of the Committee for Industrial Organization, which claims to have enrolled 200,000 of the nation's 550,000 steel workers in eight months.

Hill and his associates would disclose only that they would choose a plan of action "from among three or four possibilities."

Meantime Clinton S. Golden, eastern regional director of the Lewis affiliate, the steel workers' organizing committee, announced the committee would give its "moral and financial support" to strikers at the Lebanon, Penna., plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. He said the committee did not call the strike.

J. T. Edmond, general manager, asserted some of the employees had struck because of a misunderstanding concerning the Bethlehem wage increase, announced several days ago. He ordered the plant, which employs 2500, closed until the dispute is adjusted.

Monsanto Chemical Shows Gain in 1936 Net Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS—Monsanto Chemical Company and subsidiaries reported net profits for 1936 of $4,605,593. After allowance for the dividends of the company's British subsidiary's preference shares and minority interest, earnings applicable to Monsanto's common stock were $4,468,703, equivalent to $4.01 a share on the 1,114,409 shares outstanding Dec. 31, 1936. After similar allowances, 1935 net earnings applicable to the common stock were $3,843,390 or $3.84½ a share on the 999,123 shares then outstanding.

In his report to stockholders, Edgar M. Queeny, president, stated that Monsanto's 1936 sales paralleled the general improvement in business conditions and rose to $28,848,438, an increase of 16.8 per cent over 1935 sales.

J. C. Penney Increases Net Earnings in 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—J. C. Penney Co., operating a merchandising chain stores system, reported 1936 net earnings of $18,712,488, equal to $7.36 a share on 2,543,984 shares of common stock. This compared with net of $15,001,488 for 1935, or $6.08 a share on 2,468,994 shares of common.

Sales were $258,322,479 against $225,936,100 in 1935. There were 1496 stores in operation at end of year against 1841 at the close of 1935.

G. E. Orders Show 79 Per Cent Gain

By the Associated Press

New York, March 5

Announcing a dividend of 40 cents, General Electric Company revealed a 79 per cent gain in orders booked in the first two months of the year.

The dividend, payable April 26 to stock of record March 19, compares with recent quarterly payments of 25 cents and an extra of 50 cents in December.

Gerard Swope, president, said orders received in the first two months totaled $64,000,000.

Excess Reserves Drop $790,000,000 Week Ended Mar. 3

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reports that $790,000,000 of idle bank funds were "frozen" under the increase in deposit reserve requirements effective on March 1.

The 16⅔ per cent increase will be followed by a similar raise effective May 1. The higher requirements were ordered to head of a possibly injurious credit expansion.

In its weekly condition statement, the board said member bank excess reserves stood at $1,310,000,000 on March 3, compared with $2,100,000,000 in the previous week. The further requirement increase May 1 is expected to effect a similar reduction. Thus, on the basis of the present excess reserves, only about $500,000,000 of idle money will remain.

After May 1 the board expects to exercises flexible control over the supply of loanable funds through the purchase or sale of government securities.

When securities are bought, the money paid for them flows largely into the banks and is available for lending. Conversely, when they are sold, banks tie up idle money by buying them.

In raising reserve requirements, the board lifted the percentage of reserves which must be held behind deposits, thus eliminating them from bank funds available for lending.

The total 33⅓ per cent increase exhausted the board's statutory authority to raise requirements.

The condition statement shows a $35,000,000 increase in money in circulation during the week ended March 3 to $6,407,000,000, a new high for this year and $559,000,000 over the same week a year ago.

This outflow of funds into circulation had some effect in reducing excess reserves, exclusive of the reduction by the raise in reserve requirements.

Bank Clearings Up 17.2 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $7,109,623,000 in the week ended March 3, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

This was the largest total since just before Christmas and represented a gain of 17.2 per cent over clearings of $6,064,658,000 in the same week last year. Heavy end of the month settlements were included in both years' figures.

In the preceding week, clearings in the same cities were 11.4 per cent ahead of the 1936 comparative.

The aggregate at New York City was $4,573,275,000, which was 14.2 per cent in excess of the total a year ago. The amount at outside centers of $2,536,348,000 was 23.0 per cent higher.

At Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Baltimore, Richmond, Atlanta, New Orleans, Louisville, Minneapolis and Seattle, the gains ranged from 30 per cent upward. Omaha reported a decline of 5.7 per cent.

Clearings at Chicago totaled $376,300,000, a gain of 9.7 per cent over $343,100,000 last year.

American Reserve Shows Sharp Gain in Net Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Reserve Insurance Company shows an increase in net surplus from $1,656,943 at Dec. 31, 1935, to $2,118,887 at Dec. 31, 1936, a gain of $461,944, after increasing special reserve to $200,000, payment of investment expenses and payment of dividends of $1.50 per share totaling $150,000 during the year.

At Dec. 1, 1936, total assets amounted to $5,547,852, of which cash was $479,688, and $4,431,411 was in bonds and stocks based on values established by the State Insurance Department. On the basis of Dec. 31, 1936, market quotations for all stocks and bonds owned, net surplus would be increased to $2,216,775 and total admitted assets would be increased to $5,645,740. At Dec. 31, 1935, total assets amounted to $4,951,386, of which cash was $562,762 and bonds and stocks, $3,765,324.

B. F. Sturtevant Co.

The B. F. Sturtevant Company, Hyde Park, Mass., manufacturers of air conditioning and air handling equipment, reports the largest sales in the history of their company for the month of January. In their small-blower department, orders received in one day in January exceeded the entire January volume for any year since January, 1930.

Int'l Harvester Net $5.99 Share In Fiscal Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—International Harvester Company shows substantial earnings improvement in 1936, net profit of $29,760,000 or $5.99 a share of common, compared with $19,618,238 or $3.25 a share on the common in 1935. Total sales for the fiscal period ended Oct. 31, 1936, aggregated $254,934,000 or 17 per cent more than for 1935 and 24 per cent less than for the peak year 1929.

President McAllister says: "This increase in sales can be attributed to the further improvement in farm income, the continuing need for replacement of farm implements, the introduction of new and improved machines, and the increasing demand for our motor trucks and for other products designed particularly for industrial uses. Our business throughout the world was good, generally speaking, except in the drought-stricken areas in the United States and Canada, and in some foreign countries affected by political and economic uncertainties."

See Good Outlook

Looking to the future, Mr. McAllister says: "Farm equipment sales in the early months of 1937 have continued to reflect the improved financial position of agriculture and if crop conditions and prices prove favorable as the year progresses, further increases in sales volume should follow. With new units added to our lines of motor trucks and industrial equipment, we are in a position to benefit from the expanding market for these products."

Contrasting sales proceeds in the United States during the limited fiscal period of 1936 with the year 1935, the report shows that tractor volume increased from $51,293,000 to $63,235,000; farm implements increased from $50,062,000 to $53,195,000; motor trucks increased from $48,291,000 to $61,305,000; and steel, binder twine, etc., decreased from $19,082,000 to $18,417,000. Total sales in the United States increased from $168,728,000 to $196,152,000. Total sales of all products in foreign countries increased from $48,855,000 to $58,782,000. The grand total of all sales proceeds increased from $217,583,000 to $254,934,000.

"Collections were unusually good during 1936," the report says, "except in those areas which were affected by complete or partial crop failure."

Capital Expenditures Rise

Capital expenditures during 1936 of $10,005,000, compared with $8,662,000 for 1935, were: For increased production of tractors and motor trucks, $4,686,000; modernization of certain steel mill units and expenditures at iron ore and coal mines, $2,788,000; buildings, machinery and equipment for implement plants and twine mills, $1,736,000; and for additional branch warehouse and service station facilities, $795,000.

To show the changing nature and trend of the company's business, the report compares sales of different lines of products in the United States in 1910 and 1936. In that period farm implement sales increased from $41,249,000 to $53,195,000; tractors increased from $5,641,000 to $63,235,000; motor truck sales increased from $1,916,000 to $61,305,000.

It is noted that the profits from the beginning of the business October 1, 1902, to October 31, 1936, have averaged 6.8 per cent on the capital investment, and that the total cash dividends during the same period have averaged 4.2 per cent on the capital investment.

The average number of Harvester employees in the United States during 1936 was 50,400, as compared with 45,700 during 1935 and 47,800 during 1929.

Elgin National Watch Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Elgin National Watch Co., Chicago, reported 1936 net profit of $1,381,457, equal to $3.45 a share on capital stock against $1,071,655 or $2.68 a share in 1935.

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Chicago Board of Trade
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,800,000
Previous day 2,725,830
1937 vol. to date 124,527,317
1936 vol. to date 141,227,317

Burst of Buying In Steels Brings Many New Highs

NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—Stocks were whirled up 1 to 5 or more points in today's market as traders scrambled for the steels and rails.

A heavy buying wave in the first hour swept many leaders to new recovery tops.

Led by the United States Steel with a jump across 125 to a six-year peak, large blocks of the favorites changed hands. Profit selling later stemmed the tide.

General Electric picked up after early apathy.

Transfers were around 2,700,000 shares.

Steels Are Strong

Aside from the major steel issue, outstanding on the forward tile were Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Crucible Steel, Republic, American Rolling Mill, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Pacific, Illinois Central, Delaware & Hudson, Great Northern, Anaconda, Kennecott, International Nickel, United States Smelting, American Smelting, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Marshall Field, Deere, International Harvester, United Aircraft, Texas Corporation, Standard Oil of N. J., Johns-Manville, Baldwin Locomotive and Canada Dry.

Utilities lost their vigor of the preceding session. Hesitant also were American Telephone, Western Union, American Can, and Westinghouse.

Improved sentiment for shares was reflected in the sale of a stock exchange seat for $125,000, up $6000.

Bonds Are Irregular

Trading fell away in the bond market today and prices wriggled indecisively.

What trading there was centered in the domestic corporate section where railroad issues tended to improve a bit and utilities sagged a little. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Great Northern 4s and Chesapeake Corp. 5s improved a point or so, while St. Paul 5s of 1975, Pennsylvania general 4s and Southern Railway 4s gained fractionally.

International Paper & Power 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s worked lower on light dealings. Abitibi 5s, however, jumped up more than 1½ points.

U. S. Government loans were traded at lower prices with setbacks extending from 1-32 to 6-32 of a point.

The foreign list attracted only spasmodic bids, but, in the absence of offerings, prices trended a little higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Gilt - edged securities declined as fresh selling orders came into the stock market while trading in other sections was quiet. Trans-Atlantic shares rallied from their early lows, while oil and mining stocks were active and firm.

Paris: Railroad and electrical securities continued firm at higher prices while the remainder of the list was mixed after early strength.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 3 to 4 points higher on continental buying. Scattered profit taking and hedging caused partial reactions near the close.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Gen Acceptance Crp	5c	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Mead Johnson & Co	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pacific Tin Co	25c	Mar. 25	Mar. 11
U S Tr Co of N Y	$10	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Accumulated			
Am Cptl Cp $3 pf	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Gen Pub Sv $6 pf	$15	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $5.50 pf	$13.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Magor Car Cp pf	$36.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Midl'd Oil Cp cv pf	25c	Mar. 20	Mar. 13
Spang Chalfant & Co, Inc. 6% pf	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Ward Baking pf	$1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Irregular			
Broad St Inv Co	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Internat'l Cellucotton Products Co	37½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Newport Industries	50c	Apr. 5	Mar. 20
Pittsburgh Pl Glass	$1	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Square D Co, B	25c	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Universal Prdcts Cp	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 18
Increased			
Bliss & Lghln, Inc	50c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 19
Stock			
Home Insur Co (N Y)	*	Mar. 25	.....
Resumed			
Magor Car Corp	$1	May 1	Apr. 20
Initial			
Taggart Corp new	$2.50 pf, 62½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Regular			
Aloe (A S) 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
American Optical Co 4% pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Bliss & Laughlin, Inc, pf	37½c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 19
Borg-Warner Corp	$1 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co pf	$1.25 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
CaptlAdmLt $3pf,A	75c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Central Ag Assoc	37½c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
C Can L&S Tor,Ontl	$2 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Cont G&E 7% p pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
EastSUP Ltd,7% pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Fox (P) Brewing	20c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% cum cv pf	15c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Garner Royalties Co., Ltd A	12½c	Feb. 25	Feb. 20
Gen-Am Inv $6 pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Girard Tr Co (Phila)	$1 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Group No 1 Oil Corp	$50	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Hawaiian Agri Co	20c M	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Imperial Life Assur of Can (Toronto)	$3.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Irving Trust	15c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Joliet & Chi RR	$1.75 Q	Apr. 5	Mar. 24
Landers, Frary & Clark	37½c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Mead Johnson & Co	75c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Miss Riv Pw 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Moore Corp, Ltd	40c	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do 7% pf A	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do 7% pf B	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
N Amer Bond Tr ctfs of interest	$43.40	Mar. 15	.....
Norwich Pharm Co	50c	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Okla Nat G 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Omomea Sugar Co	20c M	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
Ohio P S 7% pf	$8.75 M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf	50c M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 5% pf	$1.25 M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pahhau Sug Plantation Co	10c M	Apr. 5	Mar. 15
Pacific Tin Co	50c Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 11
Penn Elec Switch Co, $1.20, Cl A	30c Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Pepeeko Sugar Co	15c M	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Pneumatic Scale Corp, Ltd, 7% pf	17½c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Serrick Corp, Cl B	30c Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Square D Co, A	35c Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Thew Shovel Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Toledo Ed 5% pf	41¾c M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf	50c M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 7% pf	58⅓c M	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Union El Lt & Pwr (Ill) 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do (Mo) 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
U S Gypsum Co	50c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
U S Tr Co of N Y	$15	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Wagner Bak Corp	40c	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Do 2d pf	75c Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Walluku Sug Co	20c M	Mar. 20	Mar. 10

*Stockholders of record on March 25, 1937, will receive a distribution of 1-29 of one share of common stock.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54¾	53½	Abbott Lab (1.20a)	3	54½	53½	53½	Mar 4
80½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	5	80	79	80	+2
20	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	48	20½	19¾	20½	+ ¾
28⅝	24⅛	Adams-Millis (2)	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅜
36	32⅜	Addressograph (1)	1	32	32	32	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Advance Rumo	3	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
80¼	72⅞	Air Reduc (1a)	49	74½	73	74½	+1½
5¼	4	Air-Way El Ap	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
15⅜	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	12	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Alleghany	144	5¼	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
58½	43	Allegh pf xw	1	57	57	57	—1¼
59¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	22	58	56	57⅛	+ ½
59	43¾	Allegh pf $40 ww	2	57½	57½	57½	
52⅛	41½	Alleg pr pf	7	50½	50	50	+ ½
43	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	40	42⅞	42½	42¾	+2
243	225	Al Chem & D (6)	36	250	241	250	+8¼
33½	28¼	Allied Mills (½g)	3	28⅛	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	278	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+1
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	5	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	
83½	71½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½a)	46	73¼	72⅜	72⅝	+ ¼
39⅝	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	36	36	36	+ ¼
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leather	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
48¾	34½	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	41¾	41¼	41¼	Mar 4
114	101	Amerada (2)	7	111	110¾	110¾	+ ¼
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (4e)	17	97	94	97	+3
41⅜	31	Am Bk Note (½g)	9	33	32½	33	+ ¼
80¾	69	Am Brake Sh (2a)	7	75	74	75	+1½
121	105⅜	Am Can (4a)	11	109	108	108⅛	— ⅞
174	161	Am Can pf (7)	2	161	161	161	Mar 1
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	15	69⅝	67¾	69½	+ ⅝
104½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	3	99¼	99	99	— ½
87⅝	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	8	87⅜	87¼	87⅝	+2¼
131½	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	130	130	130	Mar 3
105¼	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	100⅞	100⅞	Mar 4
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	6	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
29⅜	26⅜	Am Comi Alc (1½g)	8	27⅜	27	27	+ ¼
33⅛	29¼	Am Crys Sug (2g)	3	29¾	29½	29½	+ ¼
13½	8¼	Am Encaus Til	1	11⅞	11½	11½	
17	13	Am Europ	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Mar 4
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	49	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	8	53¼	52¼	52½	— ⅞
68⅞	58¼	Am & F P $7 pf	3	63⅛	63	63	
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	7	33⅜	33½	33¾	— ⅛
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	19	19	19	— ½
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
47½	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	42	41½	41½	Mar 4
52⅝	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	6	51	50½	50½	— ½
4¼	2½	Am Ice	6	4	3⅞	3⅞	
27⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	25¼	25	25¼	Mar 4
16⅞	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	32	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅜
58⅞	43	Am Loco	29	56¾	54⅜	56	+2
125	114	Am Loco pf	1	119	119	119	— ½
27⅞	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	34	27⅞	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
13⅝	11⅜	Am M&Met (.30g)	38	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
67⅞	60¼	Am Metal	53	67⅞	66¾	67⅞	+ ⅜
129½	124	Am Met 6%pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	58	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
87¼	74	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	*2	72⅞	72	72⅞	— ⅝
72	62	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	*3	62	61¼	61¼	—1¼
29½	24⅞	Am Ra & St S (.60)	63	27¾	27⅛	27⅜	+ ½
39⅜	33¼	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	329	40½	38⅞	40⅛	+1⅜
36	32	Am Safe Raz-(2)	2	33½	33¼	33½	
29	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	8	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
98⅞	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	53	96½	95¼	95¼	+ ⅜
154	146¼	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	147	146¼	147	Mar 4
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	3	106½	106½	106½	
9	3½	Am Smelt rts wi	376	5⅜	5	5	+ ⅛
67⅛	63	Am Snuff (3a)	5	64	63⅞	64	Mar 3
73¼	59½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	31	67⅞	66¾	67⅞	+ ⅛
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	5	25	24⅞	25	
56⅞	50	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	50¼	50	50¼	+ ¼
143¾	140	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	140½	140½	140½	Mar 2
25⅞	23¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
187	174¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	38	179	177¼	177½	—2
99	93	Am Tobacco (5)	12	94½	94	94	+ ¼
99⅞	94¼	Am Tob B (5)	12	95	94¾	95	+ ⅛
150½	146	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143	143	143	Mar 2
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	16	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
29½	24⅞	Am W Wks (.20g)	119	25¾	25	25	— ¼
107	102	Am W W lpf (6)	2	103	102¾	103	Mar 3
14⅜	9⅜	Am Woolen	46	13¾	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	41	78¼	75⅞	77	+1½
1¾	1¼	Am Wtg P	22	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Wtg P pf	16	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	82	17¼	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	180	180	180	Mar 4
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	2	68⅜	67	67	+2
67	52¼	Anaconda (¼g)	*120	66¼	65½	65¾	+ ¾
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	3	95	94⅞	94⅞	
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	11	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
37½	30½	Andes Copper	2	32½	32	32	— ¼
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	45	45	45	
110¾	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	110¾	110½	110¾	Mar 4
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	164	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	5	98¾	98	98	Mar 3
120	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	102	100	100	Mar 4
70	59½	Armst Cork (1½g)	17	69½	69	69½	+ ¼
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (½g)	8	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
17¾	1	Arlloom	19	16⅞	15¼	16¼	+1⅛
24⅝	19⅛	Assd Dry Gds	6	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅞
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	100	100	100	— ¼
117	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	2	117	116	117	Mar 1
57½	50¾	Assd Invest (2a)	1	54½	54¼	54½	Feb 27
106	106	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Mar 3
82¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	127	84¾	82	84⅝	+3
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	2	103	102¾	103	
52⅜	44⅛	Atl Cst Line (1e)	34	52½	51½	52	+1½
27¾	25	Atl G & W I (†)	1	26	26	26	+ ⅜
44	38⅜	Atl G&WI lpf (3e)	1	40½	40½	40½	Feb 25
35⅞	30½	Atl Refin (1)	28	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
116½	112	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	115	114¾	114¾	Mar 3
18⅜	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	23	18⅞	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51½	51⅜	51⅜	— ⅜
85½	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	9	79½	78¾	79½	+ ⅛
18¼	15½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Mar 3
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	7	31½	31	31	—1
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	64	8⅞	8½	8⅝	

—B—

11¾	8	Baldwin Loc	407	10½	9½	10¼	+1
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	156	8⅞	8	8½	+ ⅛
120	86½	Baldwin Loc pf	3	112⅛	112	112⅛	+ ¼
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	4	112½	112	112½	+ ⅝
34⅜	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	433	35⅜	33⅜	34⅞	+1⅜
44¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	80	45⅝	44	45⅜	+1⅝
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	19	40¼	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅜
32	25¾	Barker Bros	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
35¼	26⅞	Barnsdall (1)	48	30¾	30¼	30⅜	
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	5	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ¼
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	8	27¼	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅝
105½	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅛
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107	107	107	— ¾
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	5	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	
85⅜	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)		85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb 9
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (½g)	25	27¼	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
23¾	21⅛	Benef Ind L (.45g)	9	21¾	21⅜	21½	+ ¼
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½g)	2	62¼	62	62¼	— ¼
104¾	72	Beth Stl (1½e)	146	104½	102	103½	+3½
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	5	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
129½	125	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	7	127½	127	127½	+ ½
69¾	61	Bigelow-San (½g)	3	61	60	61	
38	33	Black & Deck (½g)	2	35¼	35	35¼	— ⅜
28½	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.80e)	61	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	+1⅛
49¾	33⅝	Boeing Airpl	44	48⅝	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅝
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	2	47	46½	46½	— ½
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	38	27	26½	26½	— ¼
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	17	80⅜	79¼	80	+1
10⅞	8¼	Boston & Me	28	11	10	10⅞	+ ⅜
4½	3½	Botany C M A	1	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	Mar 4
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	21	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
59⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	24	54½	53⅝	53½	— ⅛
53½	48	Briggs & Str (3)	4	48	47¾	47¾	— ⅜
47	42½	Bristol-M'S (2.40)	*2	43½	43½	43½	
8	6⅜	Bklyn & Qu T	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
38½	33¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	4	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Mar 2
53	46⅜	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	16	46⅜	46¼	46¼	—1⅛
102¾	99½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	101	101	101	—1
52¾	45⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	4	46	45½	45½	— ½
50	43¾	Brown Shoe (3)			49¼	48½	48½	Feb 26
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	24	22½	20½	21¾	+1
25½	20	Bucyrus-Erie	16	24¼	23⅜	23⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	12⅛	Budd Mfg	95	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	2	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	Mar 4
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	8	11¼	11	11	
54¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	3	42½	41¾	42¼	+ ¼
65¼	51	Bulova Watch	25	64¾	63½	64½	+ ⅝
53⅝	31⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	9	35⅛	35	35	
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	5	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	3	32½	31	31	—1
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	24	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	17	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	— ¼
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	8	8⅜	8	8	
33	27¾	Byers Co	138	31¾	29	31⅝	+2¾
31½	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	4	30½	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛

—C—

48¼	42¼	Calif Pack (⅞a)	1	42½	42⅛	42½	+ ¼
6¼	3⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	118	5	4⅞	4⅞	
20½	15¼	Calumet & H (½g)	22	18¼	18	18	
37⅜	32¼	Campbell Wy (1)	5	35¾	35	35	
32⅞	27½	Can D G Ale	176	32⅜	31¼	32⅜	+1⅛
17⅜	14½	Canadian Pac	126	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
61½	57	Cannon Mills (4e)	7	58	57¾	58	
18	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
8¼	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	60	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I) (4e)	19	168¾	166	167½	+2½
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (3)	6	96¾	96	96	— ¾
36⅜	26⅝	Celanese (1¼e)	41	34⅞	34	34	— ¼
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	113	112½	113	— ½
47⅝	36⅛	Celotex	5	47⅛	47	47	
39¼	34	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	34¾	34	34½	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅜	Cent Fdy	185	11⅞	11	11½	+ ⅛
41⅜	37½	Cent Rik NJ	11	41½	40¾	41	+1
24¾	17¼	Cent Violeta Sug	1	17½	17½	17½	Mar 4
14½	10¼	Century Rib (.10g)	3	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
84½	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	29	83¾	82½	83¼	+ ¾
23⅝	16¼	Certain-teed	35	21¾	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅜
52⅜	35½	Champ P&P (¼g)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
48	41	Checker Cab	1	42	42	42	Mar 4
68⅛	63¼	Ches & Oh (2.80)	*34	68⅞	68⅛	68½	+13 16
99	99	Ches & O of (6½)	*3	99	99	99	+1
90¼	85	Ches Corp (3)	*16	90	88½	90	+2
4½	2¾	Chi & E Ill	3	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
13½	6⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	10	15⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	77	6⅝	5⅛	5⅞	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	6	19	18¾	17⅞	+ ⅝
3¾	2⅜	Chi Gt West	35	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
17½	13⅜	Chi Gt W pf	15	17⅛	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
2	30½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)		2	31⅜	32	Mar 4
2⅞	2	Chi M St P & P	28	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
7⅛	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	67	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
33	33	Chi Pneu T	7	30½	30	30	
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf	3	65	65	65	
3½	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	16	3¾	3¼	3¼	
8½	5¾	C R I & P 6% pf	17	8¼	7¾	7¾	
10½	6⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	8	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
27½	24	Chi Yell Cab (2)	4	25¼	25	25	— ¼
22½	19	Chick Cot Oil	3	19¾	19¾	19⅝	+ ⅛
15½	12½	Childs Co	23	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135⅛	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	88	132½	131⅞	132⅝	+ ⅞
21½	18⅛	City Ice & F (2)	5	20¾	20½	20½	+ ½
10⅝	9	City Strs	7	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	32½	Clark Equ (1.60)	3	35½	35½	35½	— ½
40¾	35	Clev Grs Br (2½g)	11	40½	39½	39½	— ½
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (⅝g)	4	92	91½	92	+2
144	122½	Coca-Cola (2a)	6	145	144	145	+3
57⅝	57	Coca-Cola A (3)		57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	Mar 3
21½	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	396	23½	21⅜	23½	+2¼
104½	102¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	*1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Mar 4
62⅝	56	Coll & Alk (2a)	7	60	59¼	59¾	+ ⅛
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Ir	20	47½	47	47⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	17	Colum G&E (.40e)	138	17½	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
108	100⅜	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	104	102¼	102¼	Mar 4
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	8	36½	36	36	— ½
46⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Bonds Firm Today—Curb Issues Mostly Higher—Utilities Dull •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
23	3¼s '43-45	107.30	107.27	107.30
99	4s '44-54	114.4	113.30	113.30
1	3¼s '46-56	112.19	112.19	112.19
80	3¼s '40-43 June	106.25	106.24	106.24
7	3¼s '43-47	108.18	108.18	108.18
52	3¼s '41-43 Mch	107.24	107.22	107.22
22	3¼s '44-46	107.16	107.13	107.13
4	3¼s '44-46	107.30	107.30	107.30
6	3¼s '46-49	107.22	107.22	107.22
5	3s '46-48	107	107	107
2	3s '51-55	106.17	106.17	106.17
9	2¾s '55-60	104.22	104.18	104.18
14	2¾s '45-47	104.31	104.29	104.31
2	2¾s '48-51*	103.24	103.24	103.24
101	2¾s '51-54	103.11	103.8	103.8
28	2¾s '56-59	103.11	103.8	103.10
61	2½s '49-51	101.10	101.9	101.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

36	3s '47	105	104.31	104.31
34	3s '49	105.2	104.31	105

Home Owners Loan

11	3s 'A52	104.15	104.14	104.14
40	2¾s '49	102.15	102.10	102.10
4	2½s '42-44	102.5	102.4	102.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Adams Exp 4s '48	105½	105	106½
4	Adams Exp 4s '47	105	105	105
5	Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	115	115	115
1	Alb P W 6s '48 ww	68	68	68
14	Alleghany 5s '44	100¾	100½	100⅝
4	Alleghany 5s '49	94½	94⅜	94½
47	Alleghany 5s '50 sta	69	67	68½
5	Allegh Val 4s '42	109½	109½	109½
12	Allied Stra 4½s '50	100	100	100
2	Am & For P 5s 2030	83½	83½	83½
1	Am Ice 5s '53	94	94	94
5	AmICOChem 5½s '49	109½	108¾	108¾
9	Am T & T 5½s '43	113½	113⅜	113⅜
84	Am T & T 3½s '66	100	99⅞	99⅞
6	Am T & T cv 4½s '49	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
44	Am T & T 3½s '61	100	3¾s&	100
2	Am T Pdr cv 5½	181	181	181
3	Am WW&E 6s '75	109⅛	109	109⅛
6	Am Wri Pap 6s '47	91	91	91
1	Am Writ P 6s '47 ct	90½	90½	90½
10	Anacon Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105½	105¾
35	Ang C Nitra deb '67	39¼	38½	39¼
12	Arm Del 4½s '63	99½	99½	99½
16	Arm Del 4s '57	99½	99	99½
11	A 4½s '39 103 10-32	103 10-32	103	10-32
1	AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	109¼	109¼	109¼
31	AT&SF 4s '95	111½	111¼	111¼
4	AT&SF adj 4s '95 at	07	107	107
4	AtlKnox&Nor 5s '46	118¾	118¾	118¾
29	A C Line 1st 4s '52	104	103½	103½
32	ACL cit 4s '52	96¼	96	96¼
11	A C Line 4½s '64	96½	96½	96½
16	B&O rfg 6s '95	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	B&O 1st 5s '48	113¾	113¼	113¼
19	B&O rfg 5s '95	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜
10	B&O 5s '96 P	93	92⅝	92⅝
7	B & O 5s 2000 D	92¾	92¾	92¾
84	B&O cv cvt 4½s '60	81	80	81
2	B & O 4s '48	105¾	105¾	105¾
12	B&O 5s S W 50	105¾	105½	105⅛
6	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
25	Beth Stl 4¼s 66	107¾	107¼	107¼
11	Boston&Me 5s '67	89¼	89	89¼
4	Bost&Me2¼s JJ61	84⅞	84½	84½
1	Boston&Me 5s '55	90	90	90
1	Bost&NY AirL 4s '42	32¾	32¾	32¾
33	BotConMills 6½s '34	40¾	40	40
5	BotConM 6½s 34ct	40¼	40¼	40¼
15	Bkly Edis 3½s '66	101½	100⅜	101½
2	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '68	101½	101¼	101½
2	BklyQnC&Subn 5s '41	75	75	75
1	Bkly UnEl st 5s '50	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	105	105	105
17	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
1	By-Prod C 5½s '45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Cal Pack 5s '40	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111½	111½	111½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112	112	112
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111½	111⅛	111½
2	Can Pac 5s '54	108¼	108¼	108¼
6	Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅜	103½	103⅜
6	Can Pac 4½s '60	104½	104½	104½
33	Can Pac 4s perp	95½	95¼	95⅝
2	Cano C & O 6s '52	109	109	109
2	Cen Foundry 8s '41	222	222	222
2	Cen Foundry 5s '41	114½	114	114
12	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	22	21¾	22
104	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	22¼	21½	22
1	Cen of Ga con 5s '45	35½	35½	35½
25	Cen Il E & G 5s '51	103¾	103½	103½
50	Cen Pac 5s '60	102⅝	102½	102⅝
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	109½	109½	109½
20	CertainTeed Pr Ga 5s '37	95	94½	95
5	Chen R R N J 5s '87	95	95	95
2	Chen Steel 8s '41	125	125	125
8	Certain-td 5½s '48	95	95	95
5	ChampionP&F43s'50	107½	107½	107½
26	Chesap Corp 5s '47	155¼	155	155
21	Ches Corp 5s '44	137	137	137
1	C C Ohio comm M '39	108	108	108
10	C&O gen 4½s '92	120	119½	119½
3	C&O rfg 3¾s '95E	98¾	98¼	98¼
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	113½	113½	113½
4	CB&Q 3½s 1st '49	108¾	108¼	108¼
123	Chi & Alt 3s '51	46	45	46
25	Chi & E Ill 1st 5s ct	45¾	44½	45¾
6	Chi & Erie 5s '82	120½	120½	120⅝
20	Chic Gt West 4s '59	50½	50	50
5	Chi I & L 4s '66	24	24	24
10	Chi I & L 5s '66	24½	24	24½
4	CM&SP 4½s '89E	67½	67¼	67½

Sales in $1000

		High	Low	2:00
1	CM&SP gen 4s '89	63¾	63¾	63¾
75	CM&P & Pac 5s '75	34	33⅝	33¾
170	CM&P&P 4½ ba 2000	12½	12½	12¾
2	Chi & N W 6½s '36	59½	59½	59½
1	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	36½	36½	36½
76	Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	24⅛	24	24⅛
21	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	36	36	36
18	Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	36	36	36
16	Chi & N W 3½s '87	44	44	44
59	CRI & P 4½s '52A	24½	23½	24
12	CRI & P 4½s '52A	21¾	21	21¾
41	CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	15¼	14¾	15¼
22	CRI&P 4s '88	42½	42	42
32	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	25	24⅜	25
4	C T Hte & SE rf 5s '60	99	99	99
3	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	109	108¾	108¾
40	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106⅞	106½	106⅜
4	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
2	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	103¼	102¾	102¼
12	Gt Nor 3s '83	104⅛	104⅜	104⅛
2	Childs Co 5s '43	92¾	92¾	92¾
2	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
9	CinUnTer 3½s '71 gtd	106	106	106
18	Cin Un Her ex '57C	107¾	107½	107½
1	Cin Un Ter 4½s '52	111½	111¼	111½
2	Cin Un col tr 4s '53	88	88	88
1	Cin Un Loans 3½s '53	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Cin Un Sta 3½s '51	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
6	Hudson Coal 5s'62A	48½	47½	48½
15	Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	84	83¾	83¾
10	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	36	35½	35¾
1	Ill Bel T 3½s '70 B	105¾	105½	105¾
11	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	79¼	79	79¼
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	91¼	91	91
1	Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	88	88	88
1	Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	101¾	101¾	101¾
15	IC&StLouis 3½s '63 A	90½	90	90¾
6	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	84	83¾	84
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107¾	107¾	107¾
35	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103¾	103½	103¾
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	49¾	49¾	49¾
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	96	96	96
4	Interb RTr rfg5s '66 ct	94½	94½	94½
1	Int Agric 5s '42 sta	101	101	101
40	Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	11	15	15¾
155	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	40¼	38¾	40¼
15	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	38¾	37¾	38¾
1	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	38½	37¾	38½
46	Int Hydro El 6s '44	85¾	85½	85½
1	Int Met Man 6s'41	79	78¾	78¾
23	Int Paper 6s '55	100¼	99¾	100¼
5	Int Paper 5s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Int Rys C Am 6s '42	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Int T&T cv24½s '39	88½	88	88½
8	Int T&T 4½s 52	72½	72	72
14	Iowa Cent rfg 4s '	78	77½	76
8	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	97¾	97¾	97¾
12	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	104	104	104
1	K C South 5s '50	97½	97½	97½
1	K C South 3s '50	69⅞	89½	89½
8	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	106½	106½	106½
3	Kresge Found 4s '45	108½	108	108
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53 ct	65	65	65
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	64½	64½	64½
5	Lac Gas 5s '39	97	97	97
1	Lautaro Nit 6s '54	43¾	42½	43¾
7	Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	42¾	42½	42½
1	Leh & N 4s '45	93	93	93
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	102	102	102

Sales in $1000

		High	Low	2:00
31	Leh Val Coal 6s '38	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	65½	65½	65½
4	Leh Val Coal5s '74	68	67½	68½
4	Leh Val rfg 5s 2003	84	84	84
20	Leh Val 4½s 2003	76	75½	76
67	Leh Val 4s 2003	71¾	69¾	71¾
5	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	105½	105½	105½
2	Liggett & M 7s '44	131	131	131
41	Loews 3½s '46	99¾	99½	99¾
4	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 sta	104	104	104
8	Lorillard Co 7s '44	129	129	129
18	Louisis & Ark 5s '69	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Lou & N 4½s 2003	106	106	106
4	Louis & N 4s '40	107⅝	107½	107½
7	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	94¾	94½	94¾
6	Maine Cen 4s 45	104	104	104
2	Man So Lines 4s 39	84½	84½	84½
3	Marion SI&Ihov6s47	99¾	99⅞	99⅞
1	McKes&Rob5½s50	103⅜	103¾	103⅜
16	Md&N 1st 4½s '52	99	98½	98⅞
2	Mil El Ry&L 5s 71	94½	94½	94½
1	MilSpartan&NW 4s47	42½	42½	42½
3	Minn St P&SS M 5s '49	51	50⅞	51
16	MSP&SSMarie 5s38	108½	108½	108½
1	MSP&SSM con 4s 38	26¼	26	26¾
28	M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	32	32	32
31	M-K-Tex 1st 4½ 90	76	76	76
5	M-K-T 4s 62 B	93¾	93	93
15	Mo Pac 5½s 49	74¼	74½	74½
23	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¾	17½	17¾
100	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	46⅝	46¾	46⅝
35	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	47	47	47
6	Mo Pac 5s '80H	23	22½	22⅝
23	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	46¾	46¾	46¾
7	Mob & O 4½s '77	47	46⅝	47
5	Monongah Ry 4s '60	38½	38	38½
15	MonWPaPub5½s'60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	MonWPa Pub 5½s	106⅛	106	106
46	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
11	Montreal Tr 5s '41	98¾	96½	96½
5	Mor & Essex 5s '55	102	102	102
20	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
21	Mor&EssexZ1½s2000	95	94¾	94¾
1	NashCha&StL 4s '78	93	92¾	93
9	Nassau El 4s '51	97½	97½	97½
49	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	60	60	60
4	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105¾	105½	105¾
6	Natl Steel 3¼s '65	105	105	105
1	N Eng R R 4s '45	105⅜	105½	105½
1	N J Pow & L 4½s '60	72	72	72
2	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	102	101⅞	101⅝
1	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	101	100¾	100¾
14	N Orl Term 4s '53	98	98	98
38	N O Tex & M 5s '54	97½	97¼	97¼
17	N O Tex & M 5½s '54	80⅞	80½	80⅝
1	N O Tex & M 5s '54B	56½	56	56
109	N Y C cvt 6s '44	108	108	108
1	N Y C rf 5s 2013	102	101⅞	102
16	N Y C 4½s 2013A	94¾	94½	94¾
35	N Y C con 4s '98	103¾	103½	103¾
23	N Y C 3¾s '97	103¾	103½	103¾
22	N Y C & H R 4½s 2013	94¾	94¼	94¾
3	N Y C & H R 3¾s '97	99¾	99¾	99½
7	N Y C La Sh 3½s '98	93¾	93¾	93¾
4	N Y Chi & St L 6s '38	100	99⅞	100
19	N Y Chi & St L 4½s '78	95	94½	95
9	N Y Dock Co 5s '38	85	84½	84½
8	N Y Edis 3¼s '65	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10	N Y Edis 3¼s '66	101	100¾	101
10	N Y G E H & P 4s '48	99½	99½	99½
10	NY Greenwd L 5s '46	115½	115⅛	115½
3	NY Lack&W4s'73A	102	102	102
4	NYNH&Hevt 6s '48	57	57	57
37	NYNH&H 4½s '67	52½	52	52
11	NYNH&H 4s '47	45½	45	45
2	NYNH&H 4s '55	45	45	45
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	45¾	45	45¾
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	34½	34½	34¾
1	NYNH&H 4s '59	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
3	NY O & W gen 4s '55	35¾	35	35½
2	NY Ry Inc 6s '65	27	27	27
1	NY Steam 5s '56	64	64	64
1	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	106½	106½	106½
1	NY Trap R 5s '46 sta	78	78	78
40	NY W&Bost 4½s '40	93½	93½	93½
5	Niagara Falls P3¼s'66	93⅛	93	93
8	Niagara Sh 5½s'50	104	104	104
19	Norg Sou 5s '61 ct	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
33	Norf Sou 5s '61A	30	29¾	29¾
2	Norf & W 4s '96	31	30½	30¾
1	Nor Am Co 5s '61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104⅜	103⅝	103⅝
7	Nor Am Ed 5s'57A	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
5	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103	102¾	102¾
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047	111¾	111¼	111¼
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	108	108	108
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	108	108	108
6	Nor Pac 3s 2047	77	76¾	76¾
7	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
3	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	112½	112½	112½
7	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	106⅛	106	106
7	Pac G & E 3½s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
18	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	99⅝	99½	99⅝
6	Pac T & T 3¼s C '66	102	102	102
9	Pan-Am 6s '40 ct	44	43¾	44
53	Para Pict 8s '55	100½	100¾	100¾
3	Park Lex 6½s '53 ct	48⅝	48⅜	48⅜
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	76½	76½	76½
1	Penn Dix 5s '41 A	101¾	101¾	101¾
16	Penn P & L 4½s '81	106	105¾	105¾
7	Penn Co 4s '63	104	103¾	103¾
4	Penn RR gen 5s '68	106	105½	105½
2	Penn RR con 4½s '60	120¾	120½	120⅝
2	Penn RR gen 4½s '65	109¾	109½	109¾
1	Penn RR con 4½s '81	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	Penn RR 4½s '84E	103⅝	103½	103⅝
2	Penn RR 4½s deb '70	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
18	Penn RR 3½s '70	99¾	99¾	99¾
448	Penn RR 3½s '81 wi	107¾	106⅞	107¾
2	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	114	114	114

Sales in $1000

		High	Low	2:00
15	Peoria & E Inc 5s '90	25¾	25¾	25¾
9	Pere Marq 5s '56	105	104⅝	105
15	Pere Marq 4½s '80	106¾	106⅛	106⅛
3	Phila Co 5s '67	106½	106⅛	106½
10	Phil Elec 4½s '67	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Phil Elec 4s '71	102½	102½	102½
56	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	17½	17½	17½
10	Ph Read Read C&I 5s '73	25	25	25
1	PCC & St L 4½s '77	106½	106½	106½

Domestic Bonds

19	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	67⅛	66½	66½
52	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	38	37½	37¾
281	Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	124⅞	122	124⅝
6	Pure Oil 4½s '50 xw	104½	104	104
1	Readg 4½s '97 A	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Readg 4½s '97 B	106	106	106
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	107⅛	101½	101½
7	Rem Rand 4½s '56	107½	107½	107½
21	Republic Stl 5½s '54	117½	116	116½
13	Republic Steel 4½s '61	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
346	Republic Stl 4½s '56	178⅛	171	176¾
28	Republic Stl 4½s '56	99	98⅛	98⅞
7	Richfield Oil 6s '44	99	98½	99
2	Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	104½	104½	104½
1	Rio Gr W col 4s '49	51	50⅞	51
5	Roch G&E 5s '62 E	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7	R I Ark & La 4½s '34	26¾	26	26¾
4	Saguenay P&L4½s '66	103⅜	103	103
5	StLPeo&NW 5s '48	45½	45	45
20	Am Equities (.22½s)	33½	32½	33½
200	Am & Fgn P war	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Am G&E (1.40)	40	39¾	39⅞
9	StLSF 4½s '78 ctf sta	29¾	29	29¾
10	St L S F 4s '50 A	36¼	36	36¼
33	St L S F 4s '50 A ct	32½	31½	32¼
10	St L SW 5s '52	85¼	84⅜	85⅛
7	St L SW rfg 5s '90	81¼	81⅛	81⅛
6	St P M & M 5s '43	102 27-32	102 27-32	102 27-32
9	SA&A Pass 4s '43	103¼	103	103¼
378	Seab A L con 6s '45	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
112	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	23¾	22½	23⅛
66	Sea A L 4s '49	22¾	21⅝	22¼
95	Sea A L 4s '50 sta	13	12½	13
79	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	34¼	33⅛	34¼
33	Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	29¾	29⅛	29⅞
32	Sea-All Fla 6s '45A ct	20	20	19¾
2	SeaAllFla 6s'35B ct	13½	12⅝	13
2	Shar Steel 4½s '50	12⅞	12½	12⅞
17	Shell Un 3½s '51	118⅝	115¾	115⅞
1	Silesian Am 7s '41	99½	99½	99½
5	Skelly Oil 3s '51	73½	73½	73½
14	Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	100½	100½	100½
4	So Bell T & T 5s '41	107¼	107	107
6	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	105¼	105½	105½
2	So Nat Gas 4½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
57	Sou Pac 4½s '68	97¼	96¼	96¾
30	So Pac 4½s '81	95½	94½	95½
30	So Pac rfg 4s '55	96⅛	94	95½
25	So Pac col tr 4s '49	97¼	96¾	96¾
18	So Pac 3¾s '46	100⅞	100¾	100¾
15	So Pac SPTer 4½s '50	99	98¾	99
10	South Ry 6½s '56	108½	108½	108½
35	South Ry gen 6s '56	104	103⅞	103⅞
35	South Ry con 5s '94	109⅞	109½	109½
47	South Ry Sten 4s '56	84	83¾	83¾
5	Sou Ry Mem 5s '96	105	105	105
7	Spokane Int 5s '55	38	37¾	38
3	Staley Mfg 4s '46	106½	106¼	106½
35	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	98⅝	98¼	98⅜
2	Studebaker 6s cv'45	151	150½	151
10	Swift & Co 3¾s '50	107	106¾	107
1	T C I & RR 5s '51	120¼	120¼	120¼
11	Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	99¼	99¼	99¼
27	Tex Corp 3½s '51	121	121	121
2	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	121	121	121
14	Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	105¾	105¼	105¾
15	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	105⅞	105½	105⅞
5	Third Ave adj 5s '60	40½	39⅝	39⅝
1	Third Ave 5s '60	70¾	70¾	70¾
1	Union Oil Cal 5s '42	119¼	119¼	119¼
2	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112	112	112
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¼	114	114
18	Un Pac 3½s '70 —	97¾	97¼	97¾
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	107¼	107¼	107¼
8	Un Pac 3½s '71	97¾	97¾	97¾
16	Unit Drug 5s '53	103½	103½	103½
12	Un Rys St L 4s '34	35	34½	35
2	U S Rub 5s '47	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7	Utah Light&Tr 5s '44	106	106	105⅝
4	Util P & L 5½s '47	62¾	62¾	62¾
54	Util P & L 5s '50	61¾	61¾	61¾
1	Vadsco Sales 5½s '40	113¼	113¼	113¼
1	Va Ry & Pow 5s '34	30	30	30
1	Vertient Sug 7s'42 ct	30	30	30
1	Va Tr C & C 5s '48	62	62	62
18	Virginia Ry 3s '66	104½	103¾	103¾
12	Va&SW con 5s '58	100¼	99¾	99¾
2	Wabash 1st 5s '39	103⅜	103½	103⅜
149	Wabash 5s '80 D	43	42½	43
1	Wabash 5s B '76 ct	41	41	41
84	Wabash 4½s '78 C	43	42½	43
2	Walwrth 4s '55	43¼	42¾	42⅞
3	Warner Bros 6s '39	87	87	87
1	West Pen P 5s '63E	98½	98½	98½
13	West Pen P 3½s '66	117½	117½	117½
16	West Md 4s '52	105¾	105	105
38	West Md 4s '52	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	West Pac 1st 5s'46	103	102¾	102⅞
53	West Pac 5s '46 asd	39½	39½	39½
1	West Un col 5s '38	38¾	38¼	38¼
18	Western Un 4½s '50	103¾	103½	103⅞
20	West Shore 4s 2361	107½	107	107½
1	West Sh 4s 2361 reg	97¼	96¾	97¼
30	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	92	92	92
3	Wick-Sp Stl 5s '35ct	101⅞	101½	101¾
3	Wick-Sp cvt.7s '35 ct	46	46	46
35	Wis Cen 4s '49	46	45	45¾
5	Wis Cen 4s '49 ctf	31¾	31½	31¼
6	Wis Cen 4s S&D '38	29	24	24
10	Youngst S&T 4s '61	24½	24	24
207	Youngst S&T 3½s'.51	102¼	101⅞	102
		162¼	159	162

Foreign Bonds

35	Abitibi P & P 5s '53	93¾	93	93½
1	Antioquia 7s 'A5A	16¾	16¾	16¾
21	Argentine 4½s '71	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
19	Argentine 6s '57 A	102½	102	102
5	Argentine 6s '58 B	1-32	101	101 1-32

Issues Before America

(Continued from Page 1)

provide a general answer to the sit-down strike. It did not, in fact, even settle the underlying question for his own state of Michigan, let alone the whole of the United States.

Today there is a wave of sit-down strikes throughout the country. What will the United States do about them? Forcible eviction of strikers from the Douglas aircraft plant in California may settle it in that one community. Gov. Harold Hoffman of New Jersey declares he will not tolerate it in his state. But every day brings new reports of some other point where the workers have taken the law in their own hands and sat, down on their employers' property to redress either real or imagined wrongs.

The Constitution today denies to the Government of the United States the power to handle the sit-down strike as France did, even if there was a desire to apply the same remedy. Unless the Constitution is changed—or unless President Roosevelt is able radically to change the attitude of the Supreme Court toward scope of the Federal Government's powers under the interstate commerce clause—the sit-down strike and more general labor relations problems must be handled individually by the separate states.

It is open to grave doubt whether individual state solutions to the problem can be satisfactory. Labor unions transcend state lines just as the big industrial enterprises. Inequality in labor treatment between states would produce continued trouble. A uniform solution to the problem of labor relations dramatized by the sit-down strikes is unquestionably one of the most pressing issues before America today.

Collective Bargaining

The problem is a complex one, revolving around the central question of collective bargaining. The denial of this right by industry is in most instances the real, or imagined, cause of sit-down strikes—in fact of most strikes. But the mere granting of the right would not in itself bring order into the present chaotic state of industrial relations unless the right is exercised by competent and responsible unions. The problem before the country is therefore the dual one of achieving industrial democracy by a co-ordinate and balanced increase in labor's freedom along with labor's responsibility.

Up until the present time it has been the simpler question of the right to collective bargaining. This issue has up until the advent of the New Deal been settled by the relative power of labor union versus employer. And in most cases it has been settled in favor of the employer. The right of labor to organize has been a right conceded only where power rested on the side of labor. And until 1933 labor won only in the industries requiring almost exclusively highly skilled labor. The right was successfully denied in the mass-production industries employing great numbers of unskilled or semi-skilled labor. And in the denial of the right of organization the courts and local authority were predominately on the side of the employer.

Today the balance of power is shifting. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the dominant figure in organized American labor today has injected into the picture a new element of revolutionary proportions. Profiting by the experience of labor in England he precipitated labor for the first time in American history directly into national politics. He not only helped re-elect President Roosevelt, but the labor unions owing allegiance to his C. I. O. group played major election roles in many of the individual states such as Pennsylvania. In those states public authority is no longer an ally of the employer. Troops in Pennsylvania are not called out against strikers. Troops in Michigan did not evict the General Motors strikers from company property. Instead they threw a "sanitary cordon" around the occupied plants and prevented not only rioting but also any attempt to evacuate the plants by force. Labor is beginning to experience the importance of political power.

The Government's Part

Is industry to attempt to continue to deny to labor the right to organize and to bargain collectively? Labor, armed with new political power and new financial strength, is determined to gain this power. How is the issue to be decided? Will government stand on the sidelines and let it be fought out in industrial welfare? The implications are not quite as serious as they were in France last summer. The United States is not a homogeneous unit as is France. While it meant possible revolution in France it means here merely a more intense industrial struggle than probably the United States has ever witnessed before.

If the Federal Government had the constitutional power it could cut the Gordian knot and settle the issue as France did. Presumably this is what the Roosevelt Administration would do if it could. The first attempt in the United States to write collective bargaining into national law was made in famous Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act. An effort has been made to perpetuate it in the Wagner Labor Relations Act. But the board set up under this act has extremely limited jurisdiction and authority and even this will very possibly be denied by the Supreme Court.

In France, and in every other country which has settled this question, extension of this important right to labor has been accompanied by the imposition both of restraints and responsibilities on labor. Either partial or complete surrender of the strike weapon has accompanied the gain of the right of collective bargaining. It is doubtful whether American labor is yet ready to submit to the restraints and accept the responsibilities which have accompanied the gain of the right to organize in other countries.

What Is the Solution?

But if the experience of other nations in any criterion, this balancing of rights for labor with responsibilities and restraints is the solution to which the United States must ultimately come. It is largely a question of whether this goal is reached through long, painful and costly struggle or swiftly as in the case of France by legislation.

Other labor issues in the United States are all subordinate to this central one of the right of organization. Wages and hours are both a social and economic issue of importance primarily because there is no universal power of labor unions to equalize the wage and hour structure and to eliminate substandard levels. The great unorganized cheap labor markets of the south have a depressing effect on wage levels elsewhere. More important, they are attracting industry away from older industrial states where laws require higher labor standards.

The result is a continued urgent demand for some federal action to put a floor under wages and a roof over hours which will end sweat shop conditions and peonage wages throughout the entire country. But the purpose behind the demand is rather the social one of ending labor exploitation than any desire to have the Government exercise permanently the amount of control over wages and hours which was attempted under NRA. The tendency in Washington now is toward the theory that variations in wages and hours away from the minimum standards set by law should be left to the free operation of competition.

Against the background of the abstract question considered above labor unions in the United States are today going through a process of reorganization of extreme importance to the future. Mr. Lewis and the C. I. O. have advanced collective bargaining and union organization to an extent which as recently as two weeks ago would have been considered incredible. Since the collapse of the Knights of Labor toward the end of the nineteenth century labor unions have been content to enroll only the skilled groups. Organization of the masses of unskilled or semiskilled collapse as an American labor objective with the Knights and has never been seriously revived until Mr. Lewis organized his Committee for Industrial Organization devoted to the task of bringing all labor into unions.

Gains of C. I. O. Unions

The success of this movement has reached a phenomenal and dramatic climax during the past week. The mighty steel industry, apparently assuming from the General Motors strike the undesirability of further opposing labor organization, came to terms without the usual recourse to strikes. In the automobile industry Chrysler is reported to be following the lead of General Motors. General Electric has joined the procession. On every hand previously anti-union industries or employers are abandoning resistance to general organization of their workers as the C. I. O. maps an ambitious campaign into the yet untouched fields.

At the moment there seems no further obstacle to Mr. Lewis other than the limitations of his own organization. Industry has capitulated. If he can carry through and then retain his gains—something which has never happened in the United States before—it will mean general labor organization throughout the United States. The small skilled craft unions may continue their allegiance to the American Federation of Labor, but the great mass of workers in mass production industries will belong to a new union organization eclipsing the old in size, wealth and power.

It also means—again subject to Mr. Lewis's ability to consolidate his gains—the exercise of direct political power by labor with as yet incalculable implications to the American political system. Judging from the $500,000 which the C. I. O. contributed to the Roosevelt campaign in the last election, it means that the hitherto predominant influence of wealth and capital on American politics will be neutralized—perhaps overbalanced. If Mr. Lewis could draw $500,000 from his following before it included automobile and steel workers, what will he not be able to spend in politics in the future? Labor's treasure chest may make the Liberty League appear poverty stricken.

In every sense Mr. Lewis has injected a new and revolutionary element into the American political and industrial scene. It remains to be seen whether America can digest this new element.

Bacon Bonus Paid In Lithuania Aid To Swine Raisers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania — Although human emigration is more or less suspended throughout the world, the emigration of live British hogs is encouraged by Lithuania, according to official statistics published here.

The breed preferred by Lithuanian farming experts is the English Great Yorkshire. Starting in 1932, a number of pedigreed Great Yorkshires were imported both from England and Sweden. Pedigreed hogs of the Edelschwein breed were also imported from Germany by the Klaipeda (Memel) region, but the farmers of Lithuania Major appear to prefer the English animal.

During the last four years, 4190 young sows and 3797 young boars have been distributed to farmers with the help of the Chamber of Agriculture. Far from offering money to farmers so that they should not raise hogs, the chamber pays bonuses to the farmers to encourage the production of bacon. Every farmer selling for export 15 or more bacon hogs in a year and not less than one hog for each hectare of land receives a bonus of 8 litu (about 5s. 6d.) for each hog sold.

Progressive hog breeders in Lithuania have formed the Hog Breeders Association of Lithuania which works in close conjunction with the Chamber of Agriculture from which it obtains specialists and money grants. In addition the Government has used the press and the radio to stimulate commercial hog breeding. Special lectures for farmers are arranged and thousands of brochures and posters have been distributed on all questions relating to hog breeding.

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488 Main Street Malden, Mass.

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Hall's Market
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

For Your Spring Outfit!
Gordon's Woman's Shop
Coats—Suits—Dresses
"Distinctive but not expensive"
183 Pleasant St. Malden, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS
RADIOS
GIFTS
BOYD'S
85 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 0311

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

Sinclair Hardware Co.
HARDWARE—PAINTS—OILS
GIFTS—TOYS—GAMES
Medford Agent for MYSTIC WAX
Phone MYStic 2584 Medford Square

JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
ROCHFORD MOTORS
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service
364 Boston Avenue
Tel. MYStic 0500

Home of Quality and Service
Medford Sq. Meat Shop
Place Your Order With Us for
Fresh Dressed Vermont Turkeys
Native Chickens and Capons
Excellent quality—Reasonable prices
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD
(Continued)

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858

Chapman Brothers
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
Brake and Light Inspection
Agents for New and Used Cars
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. Mys. 0727

First National Bank
In Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUTOMATIC HEAT
The new Lynn Power Oil Burner is a lifetime investment which changes the dust, dirt and drudgery of old-fashioned heating into cleanliness and contented leisure.
De Freitas Oil Burner Co.
954 MAIN STREET
Tel.: Days, Mel. 2090—Nights, Mel. 1919

Where Good Shoes Are Sold
NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
847 MAIN STREET

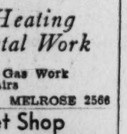
WHITTEMORE HARDWARE CO.
531 Main Street Tel. Mel. 0900
We have your interest in mind. It pays to trade here.

Melrose Florist Co.

Landscape Gardening Done, Plants, Cut Flowers, Shrubs, Evergreens.
Floral Designs our Specialty
345 W. Wyoming Avenue Tel. Mel. 1628

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

Pattee Corset Shop
523 MAIN ST.
Everything for your Easter Wardrobe.
Blouses—Underwear
Hosiery, Dresses and Skirts



OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birdseye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

CLEERCOAL
DELCO-HEAT
FUEL OILS
Benson Coal Co.
20 Tremont St. Tel. Mel. 0047-4047

NEEDHAM

ADAMS BROS., Inc.
26 PICKERING STREET
Jenny Service Station
Valvoline, Quaker State Oil
Willard Batteries,
Pennsylvania Tires
TEL. NEEDHAM 1449

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
30 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

The End of the Trail
G. M. MEINERS
"The Kind of a shop that is Kind to your purse"
EASTER CARDS
NOW ON DISPLAY
Books, Art Supplies, Gifts, Stationery, Greeting Cards, Deannison Goods, School Supplies, Lending Library.
1096 GREAT PLAIN AVE. Need. 1014

1882 WHETTON'S 1937
Lynn and Diesel Oil Burners
COAL—FUEL OILS—COKE
904 Great Plain Ave. Tel. Need. 0967

NEW BEDFORD

OLSON & APPLEBY
General Contractors
6 South Second Street
TELEPHONE 5549

Sales Agent for
Toridheet Oil Burners
WILLIAM H. MUDGE
Plumbing—Heating
68 North St., New Bedford, Mass. Tel 7288
1043 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass. Tel 5568

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Gulf Hill Parlors
696 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

W. T. ALMY
WM. D. HOYT
J. F. ARSENAULT
Optometrists
JAMES T. ALMY CO.
230 Union Street
New Bedford, Mass. Phone 2612

NEWBURYPORT

STOP HERE for
TEXACO, TYDOL and TRUCO GASOLINE
TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS
at the Traffic Circle
Newburyport Turnpike

CHASE & LUNT
Reliable Insurance
Tel. 163
55 Pleasant St. Newburyport

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mid. 4203
9 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Contact your local dealer for
De Soto and Plymouth Cars
409 Washington St. New. No. 4510
WASHINGTON MOTORS

FREDRIC S. PRY, Proprietor
E. W. PRATT COMPANY
FUNERAL SERVICE
ONE HUNDRED ONE UNION STREET
NEWTON CENTRE, MASSACHUSETTS

Shoes for Children
W. L. McCAMMON
583 Washington Street

NEWTON—Auburndale

Henry L. Sawyer
HARDWARE
PITTSBURGH Paint Products
Glass Paint - Varnish Lacquer - Brushes
28A Lincoln Street Newton Highlands
2088A Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale
322 Walnut Street, Newtonville

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON CENTER

GUSTAV W. ULMER
1888 1937
Electrical Construction and Repairing
All Electrical Appliances Sold and Repaired
Ranges—Refrigerators—Washing Machines
RADIOS
Sold—Installed—Repaired
32 BOWEN STREET Cen. New. 1299

BOND'S
Convenience Shop
Kickernick Undergarments
Infants' and Children's Togs
BRAY BLOCK 99 Union Street

Plumbing and Heating
New Installations and Repair Work
All Types of
RANGES REFRIGERATORS
OIL BURNERS GAS APPLIANCES
Sold, Installed and Serviced
G. Wilbur Thompson, Inc.
80 LANGLEY ROAD CEN. NEW. 0400

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Batteries, Tires
Radios, Refrigerators, Washers
SALES—SERVICE
Highland SUPPLY and SERVICE
CENTRE NEWTON 1714

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
319 WALNUT STREET
Tel. New. No. 8260 for Courteous Service

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
Manufacturers of
Awnings, Window Shades, Venetian Blinds, Metal Weather Strips, Screens, Canvas Covers, Wedding Canopies and Aisle Carpets
Window Caulking
861-865 Washington Street New. No. 4858

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
68 MT. AUBURN ST., WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS Mid. 0244
COAL — COKE — WOOD
FUEL OIL
DELIVERIES IN ALL THE NEWTONS
Watertown Belmont Waverley

ALFRED E. FULLER
INSURANCE
In All Its Forms
Oldest Insurance Agency in Newton
46 AUSTIN ST. New. No. 7304

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Lehigh—Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

NORWOOD

MISS BROWNLEE'S SHOP
Opposite Christian Science church
Toys and Clothes for Babies and Children
10 Guild St., Norwood
Tel. Norwood 0313

We Sell and Recommend
NEW ENGLAND COKE
JOHN A.,
Whittemore's SONS INC
269 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal & Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
172 West St. Tel. 7396

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Nesbit's Garage
Official AAA Garage
Now Is the Time to Have Your Car Simonized
705 North Street Dial 2-1212

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1 Opens an Account
24 North Street Pittsfield

NESBIT BROS.
We Carry Choicest Grades of Fresh Meats and Groceries
Birdseye Frosted Foods
770 Tyler Street Phone 6473

Pittsfield's Outstanding Men's Shop Moves Into Its New Home Next Week
ROSENFELD'S
65 Years on North Street

Listen to the "D & H"
Radio Program Sunday 2 P. M.
Get Blanks at This Office
COOPER COAL CO.
37 FENN STREET

Switch
to
DODGE
And Save Money
SHAPIRO MOTORS
631 North St. P. C. Foster, Manager

Spring Hats
New Shapes—New Colors
Stetson - Mallory - Brookfield
BESSE-CLARKE
273 North Street

Barritt Auto Supply
INCORPORATED
Tires—Gas—Oil
Batteries—Accessories
38 Summer Street
Dial either 2-0078 or 5025

PITTSFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
Satisfaction Guaranteed
A Service for Every Household
DIAL 6493

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 6258-W
8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wilbur Coon Shoes fit ALL
5-POINTS
instead of just length and width
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by
a Quincy Family

PILLOWS
Washed and thoroughly sterilized.
Special low price, 50c.
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
PRES. 5000

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

QUINCY TRUST CO.
1486 Hancock St., Quincy
651 Hancock St., Wollaston
415 Hancock St., Norfolk Downs
Commercial Department
Savings Department
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
Complete Insurance Service
1364 HANCOCK STREET Granite 3000
Adams Building

SHIP'S HAVEN

RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock Street Gra. 3698

William D. Michael, O. D.
Optometrist
1581 HANCOCK STREET
OFFICE, TEL. PRES. 6735
RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

New Spring Styles Are Here!
VITALITY shoes
6.75
SOLD EXCLUSIVELY AT
REMICK'S

'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
"Let the color be your guide"
Order Your Supply Now
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. Pres. 0047

READING

LUFKIN'S MARKET
Reading Square Phones 0890-0891

Bab-O	2 for 21c
Underwood's Clam Chowder, large	21c
Marshmallow Fluff, large	19c
Ready-to-Fry Fish Cakes	2 for 25c
Lux Toilet Soap	4 for 25c
Roasting Pork	25c
Lamb Legs	29c
Lamb Fores	17c
Leg and Loin Lamb	27c
Hamburger Steak	21c
Sausage Meat	29c

First National Bank
OF READING
Equipped to handle all banking needs of this community
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Co.

SALEM

HATS
that are different
Gertrude Metcalfe
MILLINER
29 North St., opp. Lynde Street

SOMERVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Range and Furnace
BURNERS
507 Mystic Ave. Somerset 1864

BUSSEY FUEL CO.
Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
266 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

Saunders' Shops
265 ELM STREET, DAVIS SQUARE
Ladies' Hosiery — Undergarments — Handbags — Gloves — Handkerchiefs — Neckwear — Washable Dresses — Gifts — Greeting Cards — Art Embroideries.

GROSS
TAILORS AND CLEANSERS
1016 BROADWAY SOM. 2622
351 HIGHLAND AVE. SOM. 2623
13 COLLEGE AVE., DAVIS SQUARE
Any Garment Cleansed and Refinished 49c
Expert Work on Relining and Remodeling
Free Call and Delivery Service

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 3811-J

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

Bernice and Myrtle Irish
6 Holland Street Som. 7082
Let Us Help You
Real Estate Insurance
Notary Public B. E. IRISH, Broker

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Arch Preserver Shoes for Easter are ready
MORSE & HAYNES CO.
1454 Main Street

MRS. JEANETTE HAAG, Prop.
A. R. DANZIGER SHOP
315 BRIDGE STREET PHONE 3-6811
Correct Corset Fitting
for all figure types at prices from $3.50 to $18.50
Also UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Street
PHONE 2-4072

Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICAL GOODS
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

MAISON WOODWORTH, INC.

A Beauty Salon Doing Work of the Better Class
313 Bridge Street 4-3751

WALTHAM

Established 1873
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY

Waltham, 433 Moody Street
Arlington, 663 Mass. Avenue
Malden, 147 Pleasant Street
Quincy, 1233 Hancock Street

William R. Miller
Funeral Service
"Funeral direction marked by complete, unobtrusive and economical service."
21 CHERRY STREET Waltham 2500

Harmony Food Shop
Corner Moody and Maple Streets
Home Cooked Foods and Bakery
Special Orders Solicited
MRS. ANDERSON—MRS. GARDNER

Invisible MENDING
Burns, Moth Holes and Tears rewoven like new, reasonable prices. All work done promptly.
L. CODY
44 Riverview Ave. Tel. Wal. 4751-R

WELLESLEY

Now a Complete . . . New Food Store in Wellesley
STAR MARKET CO.
583 Washington Street, Wellesley
Well. 2820 Free Delivery
WELLESLEY—NEEDHAM
DOVER—WESTON
Charge Accounts Solicited

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendslev's
WELLESLEY HILLS DELIVERY
LUNCHEON
Ice Creams and Candies
Our Own Make
WEL. 0165

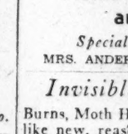
WINCHESTER

MOURADIAN
ORIENTAL RUG CO.
This season leave your rugs to the care of a dependable firm for proper cleaning and repairing without extra cost.
36 Church Street
Winchester 0654-W—0654-R

GROSS
TAILORS AND CLEANSERS
1016 BROADWAY SOM. 2622
351 HIGHLAND AVE. SOM. 2623
13 COLLEGE AVE., DAVIS SQUARE
Any Garment Cleansed and Refinished 49c
Expert Work on Relining and Remodeling
Free Call and Delivery Service

WINTHROP

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING
Only High Quality Work is done here.



We specialize in FURS. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue
Ocean 1123
We call and deliver

Everybody's Cash Market
14-20 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 1520
By Popular Demand

4 lb. average Fowl	All for
1 bunch Carrots	$1
1 bunch White Celery	
Squire's Fresh Pork Shoulders (boned and rolled if desired)	21c lb.
Fresh Haddock	9c lb.
Fresh Filet Sole	23c lb.
Fresh Oysters	29c pt.

THE
BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving
Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam St., Winthrop, Mass.
Tel. Ocean 0021

CHAS. R. BENNISON
Funeral Home
170 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, Mass.
OCEAN 0050

HERMAN'S MARKET
487 Shirley Street Ocean 1239

Milkfed Broilers	26c lb.
Boneless Sirloin Roast	37c lb.
Fores of Lamb	15c lb.
Monarch Grape Juice	18c pt.
Cream of Wheat	15c pkg.
Bread and Butter Pickles	2 for 29c
Pink Grapefruit	4 for 25c

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugéne Permanent Waving

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget
H. P. and O. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

FOR SPRING
New and Interesting
BOTANY WOOLENS
For Tailored Suits and Coats
Slocum's Silk Store
476 MAIN ST. SECOND FLOOR

Easter Cards
Table Decorations and Many Appropriate Gift Items
DAVIS & BANISTER
INCORPORATED
24 Pearl Street Worcester

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box ..... BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FOREST OF DEAN, Wye Valley, Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos.—600 ft. up. Grounds, Billiards, Dancing, Tennis, Putting 50s. 70s. Illus. Tariff. "W. V."

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

MALVERN—CLEVELAND HOUSE Apartments and board residence; quiet for rest and study; near town and hills; moderate.

PARKSTONE, Near Bournemouth—Board residence from 35/-, gas fires, electric light in all bedrooms; nice grounds; near church and buses. WEST OAKS PRIVATE HOTEL, Church Rd.

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Rooms with board and attendance; close Christian Science church, station, buses, post office, park. MRS. PALMER and MISS MONCKTON, 4, Ardmore Road.

SEAFORD, Sussex — Ten minutes' walk Christian Science church, shops and station; sea view; moderate terms, Hughenden, Tel. 100.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SOUTHSEA—Two girl holiday guests wanted for 7-year daughter; Christian Scientists preferred. Scudamore, 8, Queens Terrace.

BUSINESS SERVICE

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Insurances effected, tariff, non-tariff, Lloyds. Competitive rates and bonuses, motor, fire, etc. WILLIAMS & VENMAN, Insurance Consultants, 28, Glyn Road, Telephone 1161.

FLATS TO LET

RICHMOND—Bright, unfurnished flats to let, first floor, 2 large rooms, kitchenette, bathroom, vacant March 25th; 2nd floor, 3 rooms, kitchen-bathroom, vacant now; geysers, own electric and gas meters; 25/- p. w. each. Box W-430, BCM/CSM, London.

HOME SHARING

CORNWALL—Lady would like Christian Scientist share house near country town; own suite if preferred; beautiful scenery and surroundings. Apply Box W-432, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BOURNEMOUTH—Ash & Company, Estate Agents, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West, will help you to meet your need.

LOUGHTON, Essex—Beautifully situated in quiet surroundings near main road, 3 minutes from Epping Forest, charming old world 18th century house; 3 large reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, six bedrooms, small garden; room for garage; good condition; freehold £1200. Box W-642, BCM/CSM, London.

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Attractive well-situated house, 4 bedrooms, 2 sittingrooms, modern fittings; good garden. Drury, Murree Cottage.

PEACEHAVEN, Sussex—Well-built detached house, six rooms, ground 50x100 feet; near sea; price moderate. Apply Allen's Domestic Stores, Moorfield Road, Orpington. Phone 201.

PURLEY, Surrey—Pleasantly situated amid trees, modern detached house, quiet matured neighbourhood, extended views from garden; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, garage, 60 ft. frontage, 175 ft. depth; 10 mins. station, 45 mins. City and West End; £1600 freehold. Box W-564, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES TO LET

SURREY—Small, very comfortable country house, ideal situation; garden designed by Miss Jekyll, with meadows and adjoining lovely village common; 35 miles London, 4 miles Godalming, ¾ mile Witley Station and 3 minutes bus route to Guildford; three reception, six bedrooms (two with H. and C.), bathroom, electric light, power, gas, constant hot water; garage; within easy reach of good golf links; rent according to period of let. Box M-661, BCM/CSM, London.

OPTICIANS

PINNER, MIDDX.—Donald Banks, F.B.O.A., F.S.M.C., F.I.O., Consulting Optician, 24 Bridge Street. 'Phone Pinner 53.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX, Hove (4), Braeside, 130 Nevill Rd.—Private modern house; take 1, 2 guests; central heating, excellent cooking; view sea and downs; C. H. W.; convenient buses, shops, trains.

POST VACANT

BUTON.—Middle-aged companion help required to share small home and work with widow. Apply: Mrs. Lane, 31 Conway Road, Luton, Beds.

NORTHAMPTON—Wanted, companion help, all duties; two in family; Christian Scientist. Box M-8948, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

POST required as working housekeeper in quiet home; experienced; good cook, and capable house manager. Box W-654, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

TWICKENHAM—Unfurnished 2 or 3 rooms, suit 1 or 2 ladies wishing a quiet home; electric fires, 26 Manoel Road.

ROOMS WANTED

ESSEX—Wanted by business woman in South-end area, unfurnished rooms or small flat, with attendance. MISS SCOTT, "Bath," Taunton Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea.

TEACHERS

MISS EVE MARTIN, L.R.A.M., L.T.C.L., visits pupils; pianoforte playing and singing. 83, Upper Church Rd., Weston-super-Mare. Phone 2015.

TEACHER'S POST WANTED

SURREY—Required for September, assistant mistress to teach Botany to School Certificate standard, elementary Science and subsidiary Mathematics or History; Burnham scale; government pension scheme. Apply Principal, Claremont, Esher.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SURREY
R. PERMAIN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS, CAMBERLEY

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

CHANNEL ISLANDS

GUERNSEY

Tel. 1167 (2 lines)
DELAMARES
The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
CHILPRUFE *Agents*
The Beehive and Market House
GUERNSEY

Le Riche's Stores Ltd.
JERSEY AND GUERNSEY
Lushus *Quality Groceries and Provisions*
TABLE JELLIES *at Lowest Prices*

Lovell & Co
Telephone 643
79 & 81 SMITH STREET, *Guernsey*
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

England

BEDFORDSHIRE

BEDFORD

A. B. ROBERTS (Phone 2759)
Groceries. Provisions. Confectionery.
Post Office Stores
Goldington Green
Bedford

Knitwear Manufacturer
Ladies' Suits, Dresses, Wool for Sale, Men's Pullovers, Cardigans, Hose, Sports Wear, Babies' Woollies.
Schools Catered For
Ethel Elson 47 Tavistock St. BEDFORD

Books on any and every subject. New and second hand.
Scholastic Requisites
Stationery, Artists' Materials
F. R. HOCKLIFFE
Tel. 2575 High Street, Bedford

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

FOR ALL THINGS MUSICAL
Miller's
TEL. 2253
THE MUSIC STORE
SIDNEY STREET

DEVONSHIRE

EXETER

INSURANCE
H. G. M. DUNN
15 Queen St., Exeter Tel. No. 3388
Call or phone for particulars of Bonus Policies re: Private Houses, Shops, Schools, Private Hotels, which provide, in event of no claims, FREE INSURANCE EVERY SIXTH YEAR.

POLSLOE PARK STORES
Proprietor, E. A. STAMP
Lushus TABLE JELLIES
Grocer and Provision Merchant
Tel. Stamps Stores, Phone 2034

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Jago & Hitchins
Millinery Specialists
53 Torbay Road
PAIGNTON

ROBSON'S
Gift Galleries
Artist Photographers
56 Torbay Road, Paignton Tel. 5327
1 Bank St., Newton Abbot Tel. 614

For Pianos, Gramophones, Wireless and all musical needs Phone 5449
Harris-Osborne Ltd.
TOTNES ROAD and DARTMOUTH ROAD

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COME TO
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street 'Phone 2383 Plymouth

TORQUAY

COSY CORNER CAFE
1 FLEET STREET Phone 2652
Restaurant and Cooked Meat Counter

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
Refrigeration Specialists
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT LTD.
45 Fleet Street Phone 3403

GERTRUDE READ
11 Victoria Parade
GOWN SPECIALIST
Exclusive Day and Evening Wear
Moderate Prices Phone 2390
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY
(Continued)

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
Spring Fashion Shows
in All Departments
4a, 5 and 6 Strand. Tel. 4314 (2 lines)

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
18 VICTORIA PARADE 18

Whiteway & Ball
LIMITED
Coal and Coke Merchants
Adjoining Pavilion, 1 North Quay
Torquay 'Phone 2011
Also NEWTON ABBOT 'Phone 4
Visit MRS. KRISTY'S *charming*
CAKE SHOP and CAFE
where everything is
HOME MADE
28 TORWOOD STREET, TORQUAY

WAYCOTT'S
Auctioneers
HOUSE, LAND and ESTATE AGENTS
Phone 4333 Fleet Street, Torquay
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

CRUSE & BRIDGMAN
BUILDERS and DECORATORS
We can build you a house and do repairs of any description.
22 WOODVILLE ROAD Phone 3534

TRACES' LIMITED
DAIRY PRODUCE
124 Reddenhill Road 7 Fore Street
Babbacombe St. Mary Church
Scalded Cream, a Speciality
ALSO
Fruit, Vegetables, and Poultry at
122 Reddenhill Rd., Babbacombe. Ph. 7130

T. L. Harding & Sons
LIMITED
MARKET STREET
PLUMBERS and ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Central Heating Installations
PHONE 2279

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POOLE and District

Come to
WALTERS' GARAGE
Any make of car supplied. Repairs by expert mechanics. Driving tuition for "L" test. Specialists in car and wireless batteries by
Exide
Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
Lower Parkstone
2 mins. from Christian Science Church
Tel.: Parkstone 705-706

H. M. Mew
House Furnisher, Loose Cover and Curtain Specialist
Lower Parkstone and Blandford Road, Broadstone
Established 1904
Phone Parkstone 119 day and night
Broadstone 284 day only

The Bouquet
G. CHIDWICK
Fruiterer and Florist
FLORAL DESIGNS TO ORDER
6 Park Terrace
Commercial Road,
Parkstone. Tel. 527

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R. W. BEAUMONT
323 Ashley Road, Parkstone
Grocer and Provision Merchant
Poultry Food a Speciality

J. S. Coles
10A Bournemouth Rd., Parkstone Tel. 423
(Opposite Parkstone Post Office)
COAL
ANTHRACITE, COKE

BRIDGLAND'S
COATS, DRESSES and MILLINERY
173 High Street, Poole
(Next to the Level Crossing)
and
97 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth

Highcliffe Model Laundry
QUALITY ALL ROUND SATISFACTION GIVES SERVICE
No Mass Production
SANDBANKS ROAD
Tel. PARKSTONE 557

Phone Parkstone 999
MISS H. WILSON
late Vera Mason
Hairdresser
EUGENE Permanent Waving Beauty Culturist
1, Park Terrace Commercial Rd. Parkstone

TOOP BROS.
Family Purveyors and Poulterers
245, High Street
Phone POOLE 535
Specialities:
English Beef and Lamb
Daily Deliveries Throughout the District

ORMISTON & KNIGHT
F. V. I.
AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS
Agents for all the available properties in the residential districts of the Boroughs of BOURNEMOUTH and POOLE.
Valuations for Probate, Insurance, etc. Mortgages arranged.
Head Office: 24, Poole Hill, Bournemouth. Telephone 6070 (Two lines), and at 595, Christchurch Rd., Boscombe. Telephone Boscombe 760.

SEE NEXT PAGE

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

CHARLES Ltd.
Complete House Furnishers
44/47 BROADMEAD
Phone 25670 Established 1860
BRISTOL

Offers to Those Who Find Purchase Out-of-Income

a convenient method, a scheme which they guarantee to be sound and satisfactory to the customer, and in which every confidence may be placed.

EAT SUNSHINE BREAD
Willis & Sons
The only Firm in the City manufacturing Bread with this process.

This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom

Phone 45978 for a sample to the
SUNSHINE BAKERY
388 Filton Avenue, Horfield, Bristol

Coronation Spring 1937
See our New Collection, TWO-PIECE SUITS, GOWNS, COATS, MILLINERY. Irresistible Styles! Unbelievable Values!
Dorothy Bellamy
13 BRIDGE STREET
BRISTOL BRIDGE

Buy "JOLLY HOSE"
Really Good Stockings
3/3 pair; post orders filled free.
JOLLY & SON, LTD.
BRISTOL
PHONE 45642

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MEN'S WEAR *Specialist*
HATS, HOSIERY, TAILORING
Agent for AQUASCUTUM COATS
212 CHELTENHAM ROAD
and 163 GLOUCESTER ROAD

A. H. Workman
36 Stanley Rd.
Redlands, Bristol
Phone 46305 Personal Supervision

LANNING & JUDD
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol
Special Spring Offer
NO ADVANCE PRICE
10-inch British Mower 13/11
14-inch Double Cylinder Creto Roller 25/6
Best Garden Spade 3/11, Fork 3/3
General Ironmongery

F. G. DENMAN
Jewellers
Comprehensive Selection of CLOCKS AND WATCHES
Expert Repair Service
173 WHITELADIES RD., CLIFTON
(Left Blackboy Hill from Downs)

KAY'S COALS
FOR CLEAN HEAT
A Postcard Brings a Price-List
39, WHITELADIES ROAD, CLIFTON, BRISTOL, 8
Dial: 67452 during day.
Dial: 33919, 6-7 p. m.
EVERY TYPE OF FUEL PROMPTLY DELIVERED

BRAIN & CO.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
178 HENLEAZE ROAD
Phone 66351
Personal Service. Motor Delivery.
Heinz Food Products

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
94A WHITELADIES ROAD, CLIFTON BRISTOL

FOR—HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Try **A. W. FERRIS**
Etloe Road
WESTBURY PARK
Speciality: Wiltshire Bacon, and English Cheddar Cheese. TEL. 36691

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered.

THE BonnetBox
MILLINERY, GOWNS, HOSIERY, etc.
180 A Cheltenham Road
(Adjoining Colston School) Phone 45710

D. GRIFFITHS
DECORATOR AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Personal Supervision
40 Jubilee Road, Knowle, Bristol 4
TELEPHONE 76869

GET YOUR KODAK NOW
Be Ready for the
HOLIDAYS
Strode Cosh & Penfold
Lower Union Street, 210 Cheltenham Road, and 5 other addresses in Bristol

Everything Floral
LUKE ROGERS & SONS
(MEMBER F. T. D. A.)
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
Nurserymen and Florists
161 Whiteladies Rd., Clifton. Phone 33269
and at Warwick Road, Redland and Canford Lane, Westbury

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL (Continued)

For GOWNS, Millinery, and General Drapery
Try
S. G. BASS
53 Quarrington Road, Horfield
Telephone 44836
Also at 334 Gloucester Road

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS

CHELTENHAM

Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
W. VALE & CO. LTD.
93/4 Winchcombe St. Tel. 2733

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

SEE ALLEN'S FURNISHED HOMES
Two furnished homes built actually in the showrooms. Full of ideas and inspiration. Walk round and inspect the Displays at your leisure.
J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton Southbourne

A. Jones & Sons
LTD.
Comfort Shoe Specialists
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOTUH
The Arcade, Boscombe
695 Christchurch Road, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

We wish to thank the readers of The Christian Science Monitor for the support they have accorded us during the past year and confidently contemplate a greater demand for our quality productions in the future.

Shop With Confidence
at
BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

BURTWELL & SONS
FAMILY BUTCHERS
217 Charminster Rd. (Nr. Five Ways Hotel)
Phone Bournemouth 3347
Deliveries to all parts of Bournemouth.
A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED
Best Quality Meat Guaranteed.

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Bradfords Best Coals — Winton, Westbourne, 3, Holdenhurst Rd. Phones (B'mouth 461 / Winton 460)

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
Announce a Special
EXHIBITION of
Hand Printed Colour Prints from Lino Blocks by
MAJOR D. N. MORGAN
to be held in their Art Department (1st Floor) from March 16th to April 3rd, 1937

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
Men's Dressing Gowns, Golf Hose, Sweaters, etc. Summer Dresses, Coats, Dressing Gowns, Rugs, Tweeds, Wools, etc. Children's Wear.
119 Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
Bus Stop, Horse Shoe Common

Terraut's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

J. H. BUTLER
BUILDING, HEATING and DECORATING CONTRACTOR
BOURNEMOUTH WEST
Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
PHONE 2741

CORRECT TAILORING FOR GENTLEMEN
School Outfits Hosiery
E. J. HICKS
837-9 Christchurch Rd.
Boscombe

Anderson & McAuley Ltd
OF BELFAST
GERVIS PLACE, BOURNEMOUTH
The Speciality Shop for
IRISH LINENS
Household and Decorative Linen
Handkerchiefs Lingerie, etc.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

HAMPSHIRE

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Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
62, 64, 66 Old Christchurch Road. Tel. Bournemouth 429. Also at 636, 638 Christchurch Road. Tel. Boscombe 331

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

Norvic & Mascot SHOES OF QUALITY from
GANGE'S
119 and 105 Elm Grove, Southsea
60, London Rd., North End, Portsmouth and at Southampton

PERMANENT WAVING
OUR SPECIALTY
COURT HAIRDRESSERS
Maison Marcel's
for Ladies and Gentlemen
ALBERT ROAD JUNCTION, SOUTHSEA
PHONE 5466; ALSO at 69 OSBORNE ROAD. PHONE 7026

PHONE 2341
morants.
SOUTHSEA
THE HOUSE FOR IDEAL SERVICE. EXCELLENT LIBRARY. RESTFUL CAFE. SKILFUL HAIRDRESSING.

DYERS
SOUTHSEA'S STORE
Sixty Departments of Fashions and Furnishings
Café, Library and Man's Shop

TAILORS
for particular men and women
ROWE & EDMONDS, Ltd.
55 Palmerston Road Southsea

SOUTHAMPTON

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
FRED BAILEY 78 ABOVE BAR
SOUTHAMPTON
Exquisite Flowers Choicest Fruit
Cables and Telegrams
Bouquet Southampton
TELEPHONE 2522

For Easter Gifts
Fancy Jewellery, Glassware
THE GIFT SHOP
D. BETTRIDGE
China, Leather Goods
180 SHIRLEY ROAD SOUTHAMPTON

KENT

BROMLEY

Warne's Ltd OUTFITTERS
TAILORS HOSIERS and SCHOOL OUTFITTERS
61 HIGH STREET
Also at WOODFORD
LEYTON—LOUGHTON—CHINGFORD

BUILDER & DECORATOR
11 ALBION RD.
LEWISHAM
J. H. FLETCHER.
REPAIRS
DISTANCE NO OBJECT
PHONE-LEE GREEN 2589

ALEX. TOSLAND & SON
Decorating and Painting Furnishing Specialists
BROMLEY, KENT
Telephone Ravensbourne 0216

PRIME SCOTCH BEEF
SOUTHDOWN MUTTON
Telephone Ravensbourne 3778 and 9
Sidstone Ltd
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BROMLEY
SEVENOAKS
CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

RADIO and ELECTRICAL
Service Agents for PYE, HIS MASTER'S VOICE, McMICHAEL
Specialists in SHORT-WAVE for AMERICAN BROADCASTING
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Phone Ravensbourne 2803

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E. A. VICKERS & SON
Limited
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
DECORATIONS - Window Cleaning
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

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T. V. LINNELL (M. E. C. A.) AND SON
Regd. Electrical and Radio Engineers
Your Satisfaction Our Interest
15 Moorfield Rd. Phone: Orpington 553

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H. A. AUSTIN AND DAUGHTERS LTD.
125 HIGH STREET Phone 365
We invite your attendance for all hairdressing services

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
and COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 cars. Lock Ups
Open Day and Night
Rock Thorpe & Watson LTD
GROSVENOR ROAD TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1822 Phone 1085

KENT

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Continued)

MAISON ARTHUR
Permanent Waving
EUGENE or MacDONALD
by Experts only.
30 HIGH STREET 'Phone 352

H. JONES & SONS
LIMITED
Fish, Game and Poultry Salesmen
BRANCHES
117 Camden Road and High St., Rusthall
58 and 60 Grosvenor Road. Phone 2343, 2346, 2347, 2348 and at Wadhurst and Cranbrook.

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House and Estate Agents
Lists and Illustrated Guide Book with Street Plan Sent Free on Application
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PAYNE & SON
OLD ESTABLISHED GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS
An Interesting Shop
37 High St. Tunbridge Wells
131 High St., Oxford

DUSTS
New etceteras that will be needed for Easter.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDBAGS
The Pantiles

LEICESTERSHIRE

LEICESTER

THE OUTFITTERS
For Gentlemen of Taste
Knight's Under Grand Hotel Leicester
AGENTS FOR GLENARDA TAILORING

MIDDLESEX

HARROW

UMBRELLAS, WALKING STICKS and HANDBAGS *as Gifts*
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS
Speciality: Recovering and Repairs
PRINCE & CO.
39 COLLEGE ROAD, HARROW (Outside MET. Station)
Also 72 Fulham Road, South Kensington, S. W. 3
NO CANVASSERS EMPLOYED

HESTON

MEAT Purchased *from*
B. Bosley & Sons
142 The Crossways
HESTON HOUNSLOW
Is the Best
Phone Hounslow 3184 Daily Deliveries

NORTHWOOD

Tailor and Furrier
TO LADIES and GENTLEMEN

21 HALLOWELL ROAD, NORTHWOOD PHONE 661

MADAME CAROLINE
27 Maxwell Road, Northwood Phone 643
MILLINERY A SPECIALITY
Latest productions in knitted sportswear, Lingerie, Hosiery and Fancy Drapery.

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The Gingerbread House
68 Green Lane, Northwood
"The" Homemade Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.
Ph. Northwood 145

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W. H. ETHERIDGE
For Upholstering and Bedding
CURTAINS
BLINDS, LOOSE COVERS
LINOLEUMS, ETC.
20 Bridge Street, Pinner Phone 221

Bring Us Your Garden Requirements

A. P. WHITE
PINNER NURSERY
PINNER
Phone: Pinner 40

A. H. WAIN
High Class Confectioner
Exclusive District Agent for GIBBARD'S, ELAINE, DROSTE, PAYNE, Mrs. Chadwick's Harrow Toffee; Large Selection of EASTER CHOCOLATE EGGS and Viennese Chocolate Novelties
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OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
Every requirement for Stationery or Printing Promptly and Economically met by
ALDEN & CO. Ltd.
14 Broad Street
Ask for Samples and Quotations

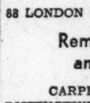
WOLVERHAMPTON

FOWLER'S
CHAPEL ASH
Feature the new ¾ Coat Costumes and latest Frock and Knitwear Novelties for Easter.

STAFFORDSHIRE

WOLVERHAMPTON (Continued)

T. J. WEALE



High Class Grocer
Provision Merchant
Baker and Confectioner
10 and 20 CHAPEL ASH
PHONE 21847

Phone 22041
ROUND the CLOCK CLEANERS
BERTHA HARRIS 35, Victoria Street

GARDEN APPLIANCES
Lawn Mowers Ground and Repaired
IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, etc.
ARTHUR TUDOR
COUNTY HARDWARE STORES
24, QUEEN STREET

The LITTLE GALLERY
62, CHAPEL ASH
for
OBJECTS OF ART AND UTILITY

W. L. Curtis & Co. Ltd.
High Class Footwear
Agents for Clark's Curator Shoes, Church's Arch Moulded Shoes and "Adjustaped" Shoes.
We also Stock a Good Range Smart Footwear.

SURREY

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
68 LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Phone 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS
DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS—MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY
Cost Moderate
Antique Furniture Restored by Skilled Craftsmen.
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For Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Fancy Goods. Repairs a Speciality. Awarded Medals and Diplomas.

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(LATE DUNKLEY)
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Prompt News Delivery
Book Orders by Return.
Stationery — Toys.
TEL. CAMBERLEY 974

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BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS STATIONERS
Onoto, Swan & Parker-Duofold Pens
Grip-fix, Stickphast, etc.
7 London Road, Camberley Phone 141

VERRAN & SON
(W. B. VERRAN)
Purveyors of
MEAT, FISH, POULTRY, GAME, ICE, etc.
Telephones 53 and 913 Camberley
4 and 5 London Road, Camberley
PHONE CAMBERLEY 413

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Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

DONALD VINCE
& CO., LTD.

DAIMLER LANCHESTER
TRIUMPH HILLMAN PONTIAC
Any Make—New and Used
8 Park Lane and Park Street
CROYDON
Tel. 5775

The HOUSE *of* SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains and Interior Painting and Decorating

W. D. HAYWARD

HANDBAGS
New Spring Designs in Crocodile, Ostrich, Calf, Lizard and all other fine leathers.
Phone CRO. 1126
46 George Street, Croydon

W. WILLIAMS & CO.
(Propr., W. W. Knights)
Drapers and Milliners
Tram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1399
1B Old Lodge Lane, Purley
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities: Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese, Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens.

E. F. Collins
ENGINEER and RADIO ELECTRICAL
REGISTERED ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION CONTRACTOR
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Telephone Addiscombe 1701

THE COULSON AND CHIPSTEAD LAUNDRY
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HIGH-CLASS FAMILY LAUNDERERS
Shirt and Collar Dressers
HAND WORK A SPECIALITY
Collection and Delivery Quality with Service

Smith & Wilson
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MEN'S OUTFITTERS and HATTERS
Jaeger, Burberry and Chilprufe Agents
Ladies' Gloves a Speciality

SURREY

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT (Continued)

HIGH GRADE TAILORING
for Ladies and Gentlemen
JORDAN BROS.
139a North End
Croydon (First Floor)
Test the experience of three generations.

A. SHAPCOTT
31 George St. Tel. Croydon 1443
IRONMONGER
GARDENING TOOLS
DECORATOR

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Don't Forget
WE STOCK ALL FOODS AND APPLIANCES FOR YOUR PETS
ALSO EVERYTHING REQUIRED FOR YOUR GARDENS
Let us quote you prices. Seed Catalogue on application.
THORNTON & STIMPSON
CORN AND SEED MERCHANTS
The Market Place Kingston-on-Thames KINgston 1426 and 0479
The Nurseries Surbiton Ember Brook 2707

EGGS! EGGS!
Direct from Farm to Home
Frequent Deliveries

C. H. LUNN
182B ELM ROAD
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
Personal attention to your requirements
Deliveries also in RICHMOND and SHEEN

Best Quality
COALS *and* COKE
Supplied by
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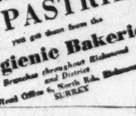
(COALS) LTD.
KINgston 0424 HIGH STREET — KINGSTON

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- TUDOR RESTAURANT
- HAIRDRESSING
- THEATRE AND TRAVEL TICKETS
- CAR PARK AND CAR SALES

KINgston 1001

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS



HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
26 VICTORIA RD Elmbridge 2237
SURBITON
155 EWELL RD. Elmbridge 2122

RICHMOND and DISTRICT

Robert Morley & Co. Ltd.
Piano Makers and Repairers
Tuners
4, Red Lion Street, Richmond.
'Phone Richmond 1864-6
Branches at Lewisham and Bromley, Kent.

The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES
are on sale from the
Hygienic Bakeries
Branches throughout Richmond and District
Head Office & Works: 8, North Rd., Richmond, SURREY

Tel. Park 7211
BURGESS'S
103 WALMER ROAD

Est'd 1884
LAUNDRY
North Kensington 01 M

Try Our Economy Service

BUILDER
Art Decorator, Hot Water Fitter. Surveyor

A. CLAYDEN
At The Sign of The House
Paradise Road, Richmond, Surrey
Tel. Richmond 0752

FOR COALS, COKE OR COALITE
TRY
WILLIAM FUNGE
P. W. Daws, Proprietor
Southern Railway Depot, HOUNSLOW
Telephone Hounslow 0019

WRIGHT BROS. LTD
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
TABLE D'HÔTE LUNCHEON 1/6 Early Closing Day Wednesday
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSING.
RICHMOND, SURREY.

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PRINTSELLER PICTURE FRAMER
O. W. ANNETTS
159 HIGH STREET
TEL. SUTTON 990 EST. 1867
ARTIST MATERIALS
Fish, Poultry, Game, etc.
Finest Quality English Fish Only
F. SAVAGE & SONS
7 HIGH STREET, SUTTON
Branches at Belmont, Cheam and Ewell
Telephone Sutton 2795-6 (two lines)

LEEDINGS
For New Cars and Repairs
CARS FOR HIRE
109 High St., Sutton Tel. 2516

SURREY

SUTTON (Continued)

DUGANS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
Agents for Chilprufe and Jaeger Wool Underwear
24 High St. Sutton Ph. Sutton 606

Arthur Bean Ltd.
Builders and Decorators
Station Road, Belmont, and Grove Road, Sutton
Modern Decorations • Central Heating
House Maintenance • All Classes of Repairs carried out by expert workmen

H. J. RENACRE
16 HIGH STREET, SUTTON
High Class Hairdresser
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Macdonald and Eugenie Permanent Waving Specialists

SUSSEX

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

A. SMITH M.F.T.D.A.
FLORIST
15, ST. LEONARDS ROAD
PHONE BEXHILL 679

THE BEXHILL COAL COMPANY, Ltd.
14a ENDWELL ROAD
TRY THIS
LOCAL COAL COMPANY
FOR ALL CLASSES OF COAL
PHONE BEXHILL 547

K SHOE AGENCY
C. Wells & Sons
High Class Repairs
30 SACKVILLE ROAD Phone Bexhill 497

PRISCILLA'S
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

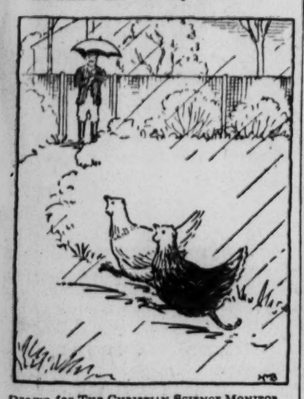
Emmaline and Susabet Keep Near Home

The day had been pleasant enough when Emmaline and Susabet had started out, a fair-seeming, mild morning for the time o' year, as Farmer Ben had remarked when he came to the henyard gate to open it for them.

Farmer Ben, who had left off his warm red woolen tippet that morning, knew without looking that Emmaline and Susabet had each laid him a fine egg. Most hens cannot be counted on like that, but Emmaline and Susabet always finished their day's work before 10 o'clock so that they would have the rest of the day to go out and see what was going on in the great world outside the henyard.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I like most kind of weathers,
But I don't like a rainy day
Because it wets my feathers."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"A gentle shower is sweet.
But I don't like it wet enough
To make me wet my feet."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

They Hurried Up the Path

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I sometimes think of Noah.
And how it rained for forty days
In just a steady pour."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"It didn't stop a minute.
But Noah had made himself an ark
And there he stayed within it."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"It rarely rains like that.
But there's a shower coming up
Or I will eat my hat."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"You have no hat to eat.
But I'll agree it looks like rain
And we had best retreat."

But although Farmer Ben had been pleased with the mild morning and happy to be out without his red woolen tippet, to say nothing of the warm ear muffs and mittens his thoughtful wife would have made him wear if it had been colder, he was not so sure that it might not rain.

"It's all right now, Emmaline and Susabet," Farmer Ben had said when he let them out. "But if I was a hen I wouldn't get too far away from home. The almanac says about now for us to expect rain, and by the looks of the sky to the southwest I'd say so myself. But maybe we're right and maybe we're not."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"If Farmer Ben feels so
I think that very far away
It's wisest not to go."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"He's nearly always right.
We'll make a circle round the farm
And keep the farm in sight."

So Emmaline and Susabet had been walking around the farm, far enough off to make a good walk and near enough to come home quickly if it began to rain.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I think we'd better start.
I'm sure I felt a drop of rain
Upon my back, dear heart."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I think we'd better go.
Although it isn't time for him
To let us in, you know."

They stepped out, not stopping to run this way and that way as hens do when they walk. There were more and more drops, and both got anxious because they might not be able to get into the henyard after they got there. But as they hurried up the path they saw Farmer Ben waiting for them under an umbrella.

"I thought you'd be back early," said Farmer Ben, opening the henyard gate, and Emmaline and Susabet strutted quickly in.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Those who solved yesterday's crypt will find still another sign of spring concealed in today's message:

FPPZF GQHRI SP JTAFQZPKPZ

UGTAH IRP FPUFTAF SPFI

FPVVPKF, XQIR HUKZPA YVTIF

YKPZTGQAUIQAH.

Factual Figuring

To the number of triangular faces on an isometric crystal that is called a "hexoctahedron" —— add the number of wings on a biplane ——; subtract the amount of United States money referred to as "two bits" ——; multiply by the number of strings on the musical instrument known as the "decachord" ——; and divide by the number of months in the year which contain 30 days only. What is the answer?

Pen Names

Ten Pen Names by which the following authors were known are listed below. Can you match them in the same way in which the first has been done?

1	Elia	Finley P. Dunne	
2	Alcibiades	William T. Adams	
3	Artemus Ward	Charles Lamb	1
4	Publius	T. C. Haliburton	
5	Dr. Syntax	Henry W. Shaw	
6	Oliver Optic	Thomas Hughes	
7	Sam Slick	Alfred Tennyson	
8	Mr. Dooley	Alexander Hamilton	
9	Tom Brown	William Combe	
10	Josh Billings	Charles F. Browne	

(Answers Appear On This Page.)

Caption Contest

Helen Finlay, Colorado

The following 10 captions have been adjudged the best for the Monitor Camera Club picture published on this page Feb. 19:

"Gone With the Wind"

Kathleen Starnes, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Hazel T. Harris, Los Angeles, Calif.
Edna Langlois, Portland, Ore.
Maude Everafield, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. E. Hare, Oakland, Calif.
Fairie Nichols, Kansas City, Mo.
Frances Williams, Lynchburg, Va.
Sam C. Lewis, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. B. Frank Buie, Stamford, Texas.
Mary Fredericks, Woodside, Calif.
E. R. Phillips, Los Angeles, Calif.
Frieda Clausen, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Anna A. Bishop, Omaha, Neb.
Sarah Russell, La Porte, Ind.
Mrs. M. E. Avery, Watertown, N. Y.
Mrs. Hal Gaylord, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. C. W. Ridgway, Winfield, Kan.
George A. Hastings, New York City.
Florence Hungerford, Syracuse, N. Y.
Clara Epp, Rochester, N. Y.
William O. Lucas, Orbisonia, Penna.
Mrs. E. T. Stevenson, Westchester, Penna.
Jane B. Allen, Springfield, Mass.
Adeline King, New York City.
L. C. Higinbotham, Detroit, Mich.
Emile Ericson, Pelham, N. Y.
Miss E. M. Hecker, Dayton, Ohio.
Doris L. Geary, Kokomo, Ind.
Mrs. M. E. Horton, Roslyn, N. Y.
Mary A. Hardin, Cleveland, Ohio.
Anne B. Magowan, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Lena E. Glenny, Chicago, Ill.
Louise Treptow, Des Moines, Iowa.
Laura B. Mars, St. Louis, Mo.
Lee S. Larsons, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. M. C. Sebring, New York City.
Eleanor Hartman, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Grace L. Auld, Seattle, Wash.
Margaret Crotty, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Baur, Englewood, N. J.
Margaret Lehman, Chicago, Ill.
Fern H. Hunter, Las Vegas, Nev.
Mrs. Flora J. Miller, Clackamas, Ore.

"The Lonesome Pine"

Sarah W. Ambrose, Hyde Park, Mass.
Lucy R. Pleasant, Shreveport, La.
Belle Arbuthnot, Tampa, Fla.
Wallace E. Cornell, New Lebanon, N. Y.
Mabel Cooke, Akron, Ohio.
Esther Shoemaker, Mason City, Iowa.
Mrs. F. D. Merriam, Topeka, Kan.
Carrie Nimhouser, Wilkinsburg, Penna.
Alice Trogdon, Paris, Ill.
Louise O. Carroll, East Orange, N. J.
Mary Bourn, Whittier, Calif.
Mrs. F. Spoel, Corona, N. Y.
Dorothy Brundage, Binghamton, N. Y.

"The Lone Sentinel"

Anna Gast, Hoevet, Ore.
Clarence L. Smith, Seymour, Conn.
P. G. Hendrickson, Kansas City, Mo.
Rosalind R. Gunther, New York City.
Dorothy A. Vandegrift, Germantown, Penna.
Paul V. Sullivan, New York City.
Mrs. O. B. Hopper, Allegan, Mich.

"As the Twig Is Bent"

Lillian French Read, Chicago, Ill.
E. G. Cone, Sullivan, Ill.
G. Flinn, Fitchburg, Mass.
Addie W. Harrington, Leicester, Mass.
Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.
Mabelle B. Wilson, Portland, Maine.

"Bent But Not Broken"

Margaret Dunlap, Indianapolis, Ind.
George Shepard, Detroit Lakes, Minn.
Alberta M. Moore, Strathmore, Canada.

"Having Done All, I Stand"

Elizabeth Drury, Chicago, Ill.
Evelyn Sting, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

"A Curtsy to the Creator"

Hannah Krane, Portland, Ore.

"The Winged Victory"

Mrs. Robert Belfie, Watertown, Conn.

"A Tempest in a Tea Top"

T. T. Todd, Pensacola, Fla.

"Tree Stoops to Conquer"

J. E. Rypinski, Washington, D. C.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Ethel R. Adamson, Long Beach

Readers Are Invited to Submit Titles for This Picture; and on March 19, the 10 Best, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Address Captions to Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Will Serve

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Monogrammed Playing Cards

A young man whose hobby is printing, and who has a small hand press, recently has been earning extra dollars by printing monograms and initials on playing cards.

The idea of personal playing cards appealed to many players; and he later did some business with a department store, which was glad for him to have a small display in the card section. Orders were taken there for the cards—the store allowing the youth a small commission on sales.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Preparing for a Start

One of the most effective ways of getting the engine to start in the coldest weather, is to choke it off when stopping it—not with a sudden pull of the "choke," but with a gradual motion that cuts off the motor slowly. When the engine has thus wheezed to a stop, turn off the ignition. This leaves a quantity of gas in the top of the cylinders ready for instant firing when the starter is pressed. It may be that the engine is so cold that the gas left in the cylinders merely turns the car over, before the engine stops again. But that one short explosion has loosened the motor so that the next attempt will put it in motion.

With automatic chokes these days, the motor can be raced for a moment with the accelerator, then turned off while going at top speed. This is similar, although not quite as effective, as choking off the motor.—Esther L. S., Mason City, Iowa.

Quotation for Today

AH, IF MEN could know in what a small dwelling Joy can live, and how little it costs to furnish it!—Souvestre.

Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Freehand Cutting

The children are all given blunt scissors (such as are used in kindergarten) and a small pasteboard box. Then several sheets of paper are placed before each child. The players are then told to pack their suitcases with things they can cut from the paper.

It will astonish you to see how many things you will recognize that are cut freehand. At a recent party one girl cut two dresses, some underwear, a comb, a towel, a washrag, a doll, an umbrella, a pair of shoes, some hose, a box of powder, a pair of gloves, and some handkerchiefs in the time given. She added simple decorations to make them seem more real, as this was allowable—and thus the washrags with their stripes across the ends could be distinguished from the corner-embroidered handkerchiefs.

It is an excellent game for children to play, as it makes them conscious of true form.—M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Daily Anecdote

Clay Was Not a President

Henry Clay, whom Lincoln described as "the beau idéal of a statesman," was called upon to define his position on the subject of slavery. Carefully preparing his argument, he read it to a friend.

The friend said, "I quite agree with you in your views, Mr. Clay. But I think it would be better for you to leave out certain remarks. They will injure your prospects for the Presidency in my part of the country."

"Am I right, sir?" asked Clay.

"I think you are."

"Then, sir, I shall say every word of it, and compromise not one jot or tittle. I would rather be right than President."

In Lighter Vein

Proof

Everybody knows how Theodore Hook used to take the wind out of pompous people's sails by going up to them and saying, "Pray, sir, are you somebody of importance?"

This was once tried on Beerbohm Tree, but it did not come off. Standing outside the Garrick Club one day, and possibly looking very pleased with himself, Tree was approached by a stranger who said Hook's very words.

Tree was not at all taken aback. Looking at the man with a cynical smile, he replied, "I don't think I can be, or I should hardly be seen talking to you."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

True

A fellow asked his boss for a raise. He told the boss that he must have one, as several other companies were after him.

Later the boss discovered they were the gas company, the water company, and a furnishing company.—Tit-Bits.

Must Have Been

The portly man was trying to get to his seat at the circus. "Pardon me," he said to a woman, "did I step on your foot?"

"Possibly so," she said after glancing at the ring. "All the elephants are still out there. You must have."

Without Washing

"We have some nice oatmeal soap on sale today," suggested the young lady in the department store.

The customer answered politely, "No, thanks, we never wash our oatmeal."—Union Oil Bulletin.

One Consolation

The foreman of a gang of railwaymen had more than his share of Irish wit.

One day he was walking along his section of the line when he found one of his men fast asleep in the shade of a hedge. Eyeing the man with a smile, he said, "Slape on, ye idle spalpeen, slape on. So long as ye slape ye've got a job, but when ye wake up ye're out of work."—Pearson's.

Jokester Tells All!

"How in the world do you make up your jokes?"

"I sit down and laugh, then think backwards."

"Out for an Evening Spin"

"Who's the man that keeps circling the lighthouse in that motorboat?"

"Just an actor trying to keep in the spotlight."

Studies In the Psalms

No. 91 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong

Psalm 6

Answered Prayer

(Wisdom Literature.)

There is an interesting group of dramatic psalms which might have originated during any period of the development of Hebrew literature, but which have many earmarks of the later period. Trouble and its relief was a favorite theme of the Hebrew poets, and unlike much of the literature of other ancient peoples, there is an overwhelming and constant recognition of the blessing of praise and thanksgiving for the relief experienced. The psalms are indeed testimonials of human experience.

The appreciation of many of the elements of drama is a characteristic of all Old Testament literature. In Psalm 6, after two stanzas of distress, the monologue makes a complete dramatic movement, and the trouble has actually been converted into deliverance.

Rarely would an Occidental use the expression "for my bones are vexed," nor would he be apt to say, "All the night make I my bed to swim, I water my couch with tears."

But the vivid imagination of the Oriental mind thought nothing of amplifying, figure upon figure, line upon line, the emotions which he experienced. Thus it is that the note of sudden deliverance which appears in verse eight turns the tide for the whole psalm.

The frequent use of the phrase "workers of iniquity" in the psalms and the prophetic literature suggests that it was a common expression applied to all who appeared to represent the undesirable, whether an individual or national foe, an offender against social justice or one personally "without the pale," as it were. In this instance it unquestionably refers to a group of seemingly personal foes. And with what a sense of peace the afflicted one can announce: "Let them return and be ashamed suddenly"!

Setting a Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Natick, Mass.

SEVEN - YEAR - OLD Marcia brought home an unexpected guest one day. Marcia's mother, Mrs. J——, looked up from weeding her garden to behold her daughter leading by the hand a small, barefoot girl in ragged clothes, whose face, arms, and feet were stained with mud and coal dust.

Mrs. J—— recognized this child, Rosa, as one of a large family of children who lived in a tumble-down house near the railroad crossing.

"I want Rosa to stay to luncheon and to play all day," Marcia announced.

Dismayed, Mrs. J—— contemplated the bedraggled little visitor. "Perhaps," she suggested tactfully, "Rosa would rather go home and get washed up nice and clean. Her mother may not like it if she stays away at mealtime."

"Oh, no," Marcia said firmly. "Her mother's gone for the day and left Rosa a picnic."

In support of this fact, Rosa produced a wrinkled paper bag, whose contents, Mrs. J—— saw, were a hard end of bread and a slab of cold boiled beef.

Rosa now hung her head, and the tangled mat of curly dark hair concealed her face. She dug a small grimy toe into the alyssum border, awaiting a verdict.

Marcia said, "Anyway, Mother, she has a lovely expression."

At these words, Rosa looked up and smiled. And Mrs. J—— realized that Marcia had perceived the essential beauty beneath an unpromising exterior. All doubt left her. It was a lovely expression, the simple, happy glance of childhood.

"Rosa may stay all day, if she will let me give her a nice bath and shampoo. And she may choose one of Marcia's dresses to wear," the mother said.

Thus emerged a new Rosa, shining and dainty, wearing a pink dress with white polka dots, her hair brushed into gleaming ringlets, with a perky pink bow on top.

Contentedly, the little girls played with dolls under a large tree, ate heartily of a good lunch, and reluctantly prepared to part at 5 o'clock. Rosa was given the pink dress for her own, and went home proudly wearing it.

Her appearance must have been a revelation to the poor, overworked mother. Perhaps she had never realized just how sweet her child could be if neatness and cleanliness were a rule. The standard had been set, and this was a turning point in one family's life.

Since that day, Rosa and her brothers and sisters have gone to school in clean clothes, mended neatly, their hair brushed smoothly. An occasional glimpse of them at school or at play has been a source of gratitude to Marcia and her mother.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Speaking Against Own Motion

(Correction of Former Answer)

Question: May the maker of a motion speak against his own motion?

Answer: According to Robert's Rules of Order (page 179) this is not allowed, although the maker of a motion may vote against it.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Seeds might be considered among the season's best sellers, with garden plots predominating.

Factual Figuring: 48 plus 2, minus 23, times 10, divided by 4, equals 62½.

Pen Names: Elia—Charles Lamb; Alcibiades—Alfred Tennyson; Artemus Ward—Charles F. Browne; Publius—Alexander Hamilton; Dr. Syntax—William Combe; Oliver Optic—William T. Adams; Sam Slick—T. C. Haliburton; Mr. Dooley—Finley P. Dunne; Tom Brown—Thomas Hughes; Josh Billings—Henry W. Shaw.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Travel Troubles of Tubby*

By Le Pelley

MARMADUKE..... WHY DO YOU WANT ME TO TRY TO GET OUT OF SCHOOL FOR A FEW DAYS?
I WANT YOU TO TAKE A TRIP WITH ME
WHERE? OVER TO MIDDLEMEADOW?
NO — FARTHER THAN THAT!
MY FATHER IS TAKING ME TO CHICAGO WITH HIM — AND HE SAYS I MAY ALSO TAKE A FRIEND WITH ME
CHICAGO? I HOPE THAT'S FAR AWAY — IS IT??
QUITE FAR — WHY?
BECAUSE I'VE NEVER BEEN FAR ENOUGH AWAY FROM WILLOWVILLE TO SEND A POSTCARD HOME — I'VE TRIED IT ONCE OR TWICE BUT I ALWAYS GET HOME BEFORE THE CARD DOES!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We Feel the Same Way*

By Carmack

Saw ol' Peachy today and he sniffed the air and said - "Well, it won't be long now" —
"Won't be long until what?" I asked, and he said - "Until I'll have some nice green grass to eat once more."
"Why," I said, "Winter isn't over yet," and he said, "Yes, I know. But haven't you heard the birds singing and noticed how warm and soft the air is now and then? That means green grass isn't very far away!" —
"Well," I said to myself - "I hope he's right - I've splashed around in the mud and slush about all I care to for a while" —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

More Specifications Required

THE great need in America's present constitutional debate is to help the people understand clearly and fully the questions involved. In the last few weeks discussion of the proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court and of alternative measures has brought many Americans to an understanding of their Constitution and of the working of their Government which was sorely needed.

Already, despite an unhelpful revival of pre-election bitterness and personalizing of issues, thinking has been clarified. Already it is evident that amendments such as that proposed by Senator Borah for redefining "due process" offer promise of removing some of the difficulties that have developed. As the debate continues, it will help the people to determine what else is necessary. But if the discussion is to let the people understand fully the questions involved, it must sooner or later go beyond alternative methods of constitutional change and get down to the national objectives which such change would facilitate.

The debate should reach to ends as well as means. President Roosevelt should take the people into his confidence as to what measures he wants a remodeled court to approve. We believe he missed an opportunity when he failed to do this more adequately in his first radio appeal on the court question.

Would Mr. Roosevelt put through another NRA? The assumption must be that he would not, or could not without adding more than six judges since the NRA decision, in its main effect, was unanimous. If not another NRA, what degree of regulation of trade practices and prices or of wages and hours would result from a court tailored to fit?

He spoke of AAA. Many Americans believe national powers may have to be extended to deal with a national agricultural problem. The present soil conservation act might not pass the Court's test. But only thoughtless Americans want state lines wiped out either by Congress or by judicial interpretation. If that is the purpose they want a chance to vote on it in a constitutional amendment.

If these ends cannot be put down clearly enough for the people to understand them they should be held up. If they are not well enough understood and approved by the people so that they can be approved in a referendum on an amendment they lack the popular understanding and approval that is required before any vital change can be expected to operate successfully.

The President declared the commerce clause must be made "conversant with the habits of the Ohio River and the Dust Bowl." Yet the Federal Government has been moving very effectively to relieve distress and to forestall floods and erosion. And without having a New Deal court. How much, and what kind of extension of federal powers is needed?

The United States has been moving rapidly in the employment of federal powers for utterly new tasks in the last few years. Washington's assumption of responsibility for recovery has been a virtual revolution in American thinking. The most effective steps taken by the National Government for recovery were in broad financial controls.

These are clearly within congressional authority under the Constitution. Do the people want to prove further what can be done by these powerful controls before they jump into detailed regulation of individual affairs such as NRA, set up or possibly wipe out state lines by hasty extension of federal powers into the regulation of individual farms? We believe the people should more fully understand what kind of an America would be theirs under a presidential court.

We do not believe that Mr. Roosevelt has any purpose of also pushing through a refashioned court any measure directly aimed at destroying free speech and freedom of conscience, or any of the other guarantees of civil liberty in the Bill of Rights. We do not believe the court could be fixed to approve such a measure. But some of the general purposes he has pursued hold the danger of drastically altering the American system. They should have fuller discussion and understanding. And meanwhile they should have the protection of unintimidated judicial review.

Social Credit Stalls

PREMIER ABERHART'S failure to set up Social Credit in Alberta within a self-imposed eighteen months' time limit offers little opportunity for judging the Provincial Government's experiment. About the only conclusion to be drawn from the Social Credit regime's default on election promises containing the alluring prospects of a $25 monthly dividend for every adult, is that its backers underestimated the difficulties of making such radical changes in the orthodox monetary system.

Premier Aberhart calls attention to this in his message this week when he says, "We are more and more convinced that the new economic order can only be introduced by constant and gradual pressure until our people realize its true worth and full value." Perhaps Mr. Aberhart would say, and with some justification, that Social Credit cannot be judged until it has been tried. But the burden of proof still rests with its backers.

The question of continuing the experiment will probably be decided by a general provincial election. If the plebiscite is deferred for three months, as Premier Aberhart would prefer, Social Credit's chances may be improved by enactment of pending legislation designed to speed up the establishment of the system.

One retarding factor has been the failure of the Social Crediters thus far to achieve economic self-sufficiency for their system within a dominion of provinces closely knit by political and economic ties. A big stumbling block has been in trying to operate a dual currency.

One kind of currency was to have been credits established for use within Alberta, out of which the monthly $25 dividends were to have been paid. The other was the regular Canadian currency which Social Crediters intended to use for inter-provincial transactions.

At the time the Social Credit regime was voted into office, this newspaper said:

> The proposed monthly handout scheme of the Social Crediters, backed by intensive radio publicity, has proved politically irresistible. . . . The idea of having nothing to lose and everything to gain by radical social experimentation may have helped to influence voters of Alberta. Undoubtedly there are many who want to see these Utopian-tinted schemes put to a test. Alberta has offered itself up to the political vivisectionists.

Alberta appears to have lost nothing by the experiment. Provincial affairs are in better condition today than when a Utopia-bound electorate swept Mr. Aberhart into the premiership. This is not saying anything for the Social Credit doctrine, however. Rather, Alberta is better off for the strict economies and other simple virtues of old-fashioned democracy to which Mr. Aberhart has adhered. Whatever measure of prosperity Alberta has recorded in the last eighteen months thus seems due in large measure to whatever freedom the Social Credit Government has allowed normal economic forces.

"Lit"

MR. STEPHEN POTTER, a distinguished student and critic of English literature, has invented a new word. It is a short one—*Lit*—which may be lengthened for certain purposes into *Eng-Lit*, and becomes *Lit-Ang* when considered in reference to certain studies pursued at an ancient university. Lit, to be brief, is the thing that English literature becomes when it falls into the hands of grammarians, pedagogues, writers of theses, itinerant lecturers, anecdotalists and collectors. It is the thing that arrives when literature has ceased to be creative and becomes respectable, fashionable and creditable.

Shakespeare becomes Lit when he is not being acted on the stage or devoured in the study, but has become a textbook to be studied with notes and tears (but not tears of passion). Spenser is Lit when as the "poet's poet" he is analyzed line by line and his literary sources are pursued till they are dry. Walt Whitman might become Lit in the hands of a remorseless thesis writer, and the time may come when the middle-westernness of Sinclair Lewis will be described and classified in the clichés of a college classroom.

Lit, in fact, is what remains of literature when inspiration has faded, the living interest gone, and its dry bones have become the subject of adulatory praise. It is the tribute which learning pays to itself when it seizes upon the masterpieces of a language and makes them its raw material. The process of turning literature into Lit has been going on for centuries, a sign of the homage which civilized mediocrity pays to genius. When the creative epoch of Greek tragic poetry had exhausted itself, the rhetoricians and grammarians got to work on its body.

The Elizabethan dramatists wrote their plays and thrilled their audiences, but another thing emerged before editors, annotators and interpreters had finished with their works. Professors of literature were appointed. Lit became a subject of university study. It was taught, learnt, crammed, and made the subject of examinations.

Is not literature a sphere of knowledge? Must it not be studied and made as hard as possible so that professors may use their learning and students reveal their industry? But Mr. Potter at least is one of those who believe that in the teaching and study of it, it need not be dehumanized. Its history may be studied not as the history of dead forms but as the history of vital self-expression. The writers of the past—even in schools and colleges—might be read and assimilated in just the same spirit as active minds endeavor to put themselves in contact with the ideas of our own time. The past and the present are forever interacting; and in the true pursuit of literature the past enters into and extends the horizon of the present.

Bill Brady, Showman

Book News of the Day

BACK in the days before radio, automobiles and motion pictures—how did the world manage without them?—many actors invested their cash balances in diamonds, and theatrical managers had benefit nights. No Actors' Equity Association existed then to put a time limit on payless rehearsals, and stage hands averaged smaller wages than the players.

In those palmy days William A. Brady found his place in the American theater, graduating from New York's tough East Side, and finally becoming one of the producers whose offerings meant something to the American stage. He tells about it all in SHOWMAN (New York: Dutton, $3) with a refreshing absence of mock modesty. To have produced as many good entertainments in his day, probably, as any other single manager, is something to boast about.

He put on "The Cotton King," and many other melodramas now forgotten in the days before there was any demand for freshness of plot in popular entertainment. The scenery changed, the story never. Always at the end of the fourth act the hero was in mortal danger, having been placed there by the revengeful villain, and was rescued in the nick of time by the heroine. The only variation on this hardy plot was a rescue of the heroine by the hero—sometimes from the path of an oncoming railroad express, or perhaps from the boiler of a boat just as it was approaching the point of getting up steam. In "The Cotton King" he dragged her from beneath a descending elevator, returning her favor of last week in heaving him from the orbit of a buzz saw, as in "Blue Jeans."

About the time of the Spanish-American war Mr. Brady went in for sophistication and Bohemia, giving the stage boulevard farces and "Trilby" pieces that were out of his usual vein except that they had players who could be circused. No ballyhoo artist has been able to keep up with Bill Brady. For a time, yes; but for 60 years? Brady struck his all-time stride in "Way Down East," a rural play that made millions laugh and weep and that held the stage for 20 years, to the despair of its leading woman, who finally ran out of means of putting herself in a sad frame of mind for that exit into the snowstorm.

Perhaps because of his beginnings as a gallery boy, Brady did not lose the common touch. He never was bothered by the obviousness of an entertainment so long as he could give it a grand company and a sumptuous production. And so he ventured into the big towns with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which had been banished to the kerosene circuit for 30 years, gave it an all-star cast, and cleaned up. "The Two Orphans," long relegated to the stock companies, was taken in hand by Brady as setting for a performance by Grace George (Mrs. Brady), and again a star cast put it over. For her in later years he put on "Major Barbara," "The First Mrs. Frazer," and 30 or so other comedies that stand on the uplifted eyebrow side of the ledger.

Always Bill Brady has had a nose for news in drama. The trust-busting, muckraking era found him to the fore with "The Man of the Hour," "The Pit," and "The Law and the Man." He produced "Street Scene," which completed a cycle in itself as a melodrama that dispensed with romantics. Finally, Brady enabled Helen Hayes to escape the threat of the fate of perennial ingénue by reviving "What Every Woman Knows" for her.

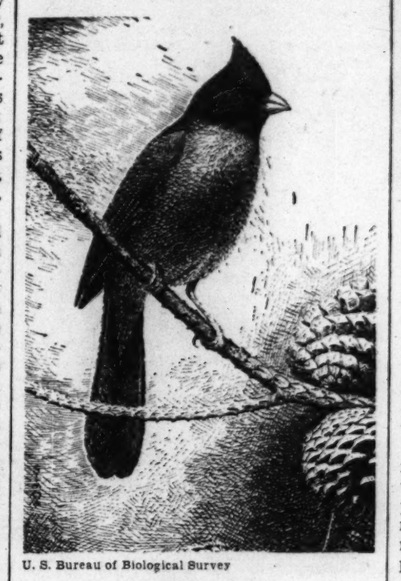
It is a unique career that "Showman" sets forth, one that will be enjoyed by all who love the theater, whether or not they skip the parts that are concerned with Mr. Brady's prize-ring associations.

E. C. S.

Greetings From Woodland Dwellers

A FRINGE of ice still edges each side of the creek while down its middle runs a narrow ribbon of open water. The temperature seems utterly unable to decide whether to go above the freezing point or to descend below, and consequently it does neither. No wind ruffles the early March scene; yet occasionally a bit of ice clatters from somewhere to the sleety ground.

Suddenly the general quietude is broken by a friendly greeting—"New year, fine year, much cheer!" Only a hermit could be so late in extending seasonal good wishes, and even hermits smuggle in from the outside world a calendar or two. The voice comes again but this time it seems to be querying, "Who's here, who's here, who's here?" Evidently this somebody detects strangers.



U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey

Cardinal Grosbeak

Near by a dusky form alights on a tree branch which cracks like a popgun. Some distance in the rear another shadowy form, even more dusky than the first, advances in a similar manner but with an accompanying explosion less violent. You can scarcely believe that these woodland dwellers are cardinal grosbeaks, yet when summer comes their dingy coats will be replaced by almost gaudy red.

"Yank, yank," grunts somebody over toward the left. Now step as quietly as possible, and maybe the identity of the mysterious gutteral sound can be determined. Look carefully at that gray ash where the first large limb gropes southward. Do you see that white-breasted nuthatch about five feet out from the trunk? No ice clings there and with amazingly sure footing the bird moves around and around, searching the crevices of the bark for his noon lunch.

The nuthatch is the acrobat of the woods, not the one and only, but widely conceded to be the best. He can proceed upward or downward with apparently equal facility. It is no trick for him to encircle a horizontal limb in a right-angle course. Sometimes he walks on the underneath side of a branch as readily as a fly traverses a ceiling, and his feet have no suction cups to help.

Plainly a late winter walk into the northern woodland brings delightful encounters. Most of the birds seek warmer climes, but some remain as if they actually enjoyed the snow and cold. Ralph Waldo Emerson liked to venture forth in winter. This is what he once wrote:

> When piped a tiny voice hard by,
> Gay and polite, a cheerful cry,
> Chic-chic-a-dee-dee! saucy note,
> Out of sound heart and merry throat,
> As if it said, "Good day, good sir!
> Fine afternoon, old passenger!"

Surely that was a chickadee, "head downward, clinging to the spray," which greeted him in the woods and extolled the joys of outdoor life.

"The snow still lies across the Walden road," Emerson wrote in his journal of the incident that probably inspired the poem. "I waded through the woods to my grove. A chickadee came out to greet me, flew about within reach of my hands, perched on the nearest bough, flew down into the snow, rested there two seconds, then up again just over my head, and busied himself on the dead bark.

"I whistled to him through my teeth, and (I think, in response) he began at once to whistle. I promised him crumbs and must not go again to these woods without them. I suppose the best food to carry would be the meat of shagbarks or Castile nuts. Thoreau tells me that they are very sociable with woodchoppers and will take crumbs from their hands."

No winter wonderland, of snow and ice and cold, can be complete without some brown creepers. Stiff-tailed, little, sharp-beaked, their dingy hue almost matching the bark, they hunt daylong for the larvae in the crevices. They start at the base of a tree and work upward, usually in spiral fashion, never backing or hedging in the least. This winged inspector of bark flys from the top of one tree diagonally to the base of another and works upward to make another capital N. He is the one and only N-maker of the woodlands.

C. S. L.

Mirror of World Opinion

Tender Care for Their Own

ONE of our beautiful male movie actors suffered a little embarrassment recently when his old and destitute grandfather bobbed up with an application for relief. The actor was said to be earning $3500 a week, and the old gentleman, at the age of eighty-four, was down to a diet of coffee, oatmeal and bread in a shack on an income of $4 a month. At first glimpse this would seem to be a flagrant case of neglect, but actually the young man was not far out of line. He was just $6.70 a week short of compliance with his moral obligation according to the famous American standard of living as established by public opinion through Congress in the income tax law.

Congress took a very conservative stand on the American standard of living in the income tax law, but a much more liberal attitude is apparent in other actions of individual statesmen. They all hold strictly to the austere and simple standard in the maximum tax allowance of $400 a year for the support of children under eighteen and of dependent grandfathers, grandmothers and other needy kin. But in their personal problems the members of the House and Senate often find that it takes from $100 to $250 a month to support a needy relative in the role of office clerk or secretary and put them on the public pay roll at such amounts. . . .

The puzzled actor, at his rate of pay, might give away as much as $25,000 to a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals and deduct that amount from his taxable income. If he were to assume personally the support of 100 destitute children unrelated to him or give $1000 to some cold and starving family of strangers, that money would be taxable. Charity to animals through an incorporated society is pure and legal, but individual succor to needy human beings, however tragic their case, comes under the heading of folly, except in the case of statesmen's relatives on the public pay roll.—*Westbrook Pegler, in New York World-Telegram.*

Abraham Lincoln on the Court

IF THE policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made, in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.—*Abraham Lincoln, in his first inaugural address.*

Great in Anonymity

ROLLO OGDEN, successively the editor of the New York Evening Post and the New York Times, was an outstanding illustration of that merger of a man with an organization which the modern newspaper demands. . . .

The contemporary newspaper, both a reflection and a determinant of its environment, is a far cry from those broadsheets of Addison and Steele which are its lineal ancestors. The journal of today is—or should be—more concerned with information than opinion. Its product is the sum of much individual research, and it is on the smooth synthesis of the separate contributions, on their skillful and judicious assembly into a well-rounded product, that the character of the modern newspaper primarily depends.

The building of newspaper personality, the creation of a product which is greater than the total of its parts, was a deep concern with Rollo Ogden throughout the full half century in which he was a vital part of the story of American journalism. The extent to which he fulfilled this self-assignment is indicated by the high repute of the newspapers for which he worked during the term of his association. . . .

The work of Mr. Ogden was of that type which successfully surmounts anonymity, self-effacement, even subordination, to build the collective product which he himself properly termed "greater and more important than any one man."—*Washington Post.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Too Much Power Vested In Comptroller

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial "A Large Plan" in a recent issue of the Monitor has been read with the usual amount of interest which I find in all of your splendid paper.

In this instance it aroused a little comment which I feel constrained to make as briefly as possible with respect to the office of the comptroller general.

Several there are who believe that the comptroller general has in the past exercised too much power and authority. I have had congressmen say as much to me.

It so happens that in my national work for the blind I have experienced some rulings of the comptroller general which cause me to think that he wields a little too much power as an interpreter of federal law pertaining to appropriations.

One observation in question is the comptroller general's ruling as to how the federal appropriation given to the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky., for the purpose of furnishing textbooks and tangible apparatus to the state schools, is to be expended.

The comptroller general interprets the law as intending that the textbooks and tangible apparatus so furnished must be manufactured by the Louisville institution rather than any part of it being purchased with the appropriation from other manufacturers. Legal interpretations we have had of the law do not coincide with the comptroller general's interpretation to this extent.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the comptroller general compels the Louisville institution to manufacture under its own roof all products furnished through the appropriation, no matter if the products in question can be made better and cheaper elsewhere, which means that in bearing the extra cost, the schools for the blind have that much less money to be used for other purposes.

J. ROBERT ATKINSON, Managing Director,
The Braille Institute of America, Inc.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Hot Off the Wall

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The wall-paper edition of the Daily Citizen of Vicksburg, Miss., dated Tuesday, July 2, 1863, a single sheet of four columns wide, was all set up nearly ready for the press, according to a recent letter in your columns. The note which appeared in the lower right-hand corner of the sheet is as follows:

July 4, 1863

Two days brings about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg. General Grant has "caught the rabbit"; he has dined in Vicksburg and he did bring his dinner with him. The "Citizen" lives to see it. For the last time it appears on "WALL PAPER." No more will it eulogize the luxury of mule meat and fricasseed kitten—urge Southern warriors to such diet nevermore.

This is the last wall-paper Citizen, and is excepting this note, from the types as we "Yankee Printers" found them.

Copies will be valuable in years to come as a curiosity.

I am pleased to say that I have a copy which makes three accounted for.

Miami, Fla. M. E. BRIGHAM

To Fill an "Aching Void"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Films have a wonderful opportunity of becoming a means of education for masses of the people to love the aesthetic and fill a place in the average human consciousness that poets refer to as an "aching void."

If the movies would give us more beautiful singing such as presented in the film "One Night of Love" and "Naughty Marietta," and the real reproductions of operas and operettas, they would not have to stoop to giving away china to get people to come to the show, making the film a sort of means to sell china, instead of a "thing of beauty and a joy forever" as it should be. Furthermore, movies which teach youth to gamble by having "Bank Night" and "Screeno" should be stopped by the Government.

Chicago, Ill. G. E. BOYNTON

The Wide Horizon

Orphans of the Pacific

By William Henry Chamberlin

ILOILO, P. I.

THIS town with the mellifluous name on the island of Panai will always remain in my memory as the place where I first became acquainted with the tropics. For it was the first port of call on a 1500-mile cruise through the Philippine archipelago. I had not been outside the city limits of Manila; and it is only in the country that one can see the full, rich, luxuriant splendor of tropical vegetation.

Iloilo, which is the main port and outlet for the sugar trade of the rich neighboring island of Negros, is a small-scale mirror of the many cultural and racial influences that enter into the making of the Philippines. A truck dashes through the streets advertising the latest moving picture. Two or three shops offer an extensive line of American magazines, those specializing in detectives' thrills and mysteries and affairs of the heart heavily predominating over the more serious ones.

If one strolls about the shops of the town, the Chinese and Japanese races are much in evidence. The streets are crowded with Chop Sings and Hip Sees, impassively measuring out their wares, with here and there an Osaka or a Kyoto Bazaar to emphasize the fact that the Japanese have very distinctly arrived as a factor in the retail trade of the islands.

The Chinese boycott of Japanese goods after the occupation of Manchuria worked as a boomerang in this part of the world. The Japanese pushed in their own retailers to handle their goods; and the retailers have remained, although the Chinese boycott has ceased.

* * *

Mr. Villalobos, editor of the local newspaper, El Sol, whose hospitality, like that of all the Filipinos whom I met during the cruise, was beyond all praise, took me about the town and surrounding country in his car and discussed the problems of the newspaper craft in Iloilo. Here again the problem of diverse languages and cultures is very much to the fore. Although it is a town of only about 60,000 inhabitants, Iloilo has six newspapers, most of them, naturally, of very small circulation.

Despite the pleasing impression of the possibility of living off the fruits of the bountiful tropical soil, with no more exertion than knocking down a few coconuts occasionally, social strife is not lacking in Iloilo and the vicinity. In one village near the town the effort of a landlord to evict peasants who had occupied some of his land for a long time brought them out with bolos, or long knives, to fight for what they regarded as their rights.

I talked at some length with the so-called labor defender of Iloilo, who proved to be a Chinese by the name of Lim. The labor defender is an official who is supposed to keep an eye on labor conditions in the factories and agricultural enterprises and also to represent the poorer classes in court, especially in connection with workmen's compensation suits. Mr. Lim took a rather pessimistic view of the situation, blaming equally the greed of employers, the unprincipled racketeering of some labor unions and the improvidence of the peasants.

* * *

Cebu, second largest town in the Philippines, with a population of about 100,000, occupies a central position in the archipelago and does a roaring business in copra, the dried coconut meat which has long been the stock-in-trade of the South Seas.

Near Cebu one can also find one of the few Philippine examples of successful government operation of a business enterprise in a Portland cement factory which extracts its raw material from the surrounding hills, turns out some 1450 barrels of cement a year and makes a million pesos ($500,000) profit for the Government. The profits of this factory provided the initial funds for the rice and corn corporation which is endeavoring to stabilize the prices of these important commodities.

Zamboanga, a picturesque little town on the southeastern tip of the vast undeveloped island of Mindanao, is the climax of the cruise. Its natural beauty, with a shore line fringed with coconut palms, is enhanced by the picturesque medley of races which one finds in its market place. It is here that the Christian Filipino and the Mohammedan Moro meet and mix; and the fish and vegetable market offers a remarkable variety of racial types to an accompaniment of a babel of various dialects. The sale of a fish is accompanied by as much talk and gesticulation as a major transaction on a stock exchange.

Near Zamboanga is a prison farm where over a thousand convicts are hard at work raising poultry and pigs, cultivating coconuts, doing mother-of-pearl inlaid handwork. The director of the farm, Capt. Manuel Liwanag, is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has fully absorbed the progressive penological idea of placing reformation ahead of punishment in dealing with criminals.

One returns from an all too brief cruise through the islands with a keener sense of their natural wealth and of the diversity of races and of social and economic conditions. Here and there one sensed storm signals but there was always the feeling that the marvelous climate may well, in the long run, take the sharpest edge off social discontent.